

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 2027.—VOL. XLIV.

London, Saturday, June 27, 1874.

WITH
SUPPLEMENT. { PRICE FIVEPENCE.
PER ANNUM, BY POST, 21s.

MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
(SUCCESSOR TO JAMES CROFTS).

Established 1842.

BUSINESS transacted in every description of BRITISH AND FOREIGN Stocks and
Shares, and in all COLLIERY and IRON Shares.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in shares not having a general market value.

SPECIAL BUSINESSES in the following COLLIERIES.—Cardiff and Swansea, Cleo
Hill, Hockley Hall, New Shariston, Silkstone Fall, Thorpe's Gawber Hall, United
Bituminous, and Welsh Freehold.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Althambara Palace (£2 and £10 paid), Bessemer, Diamond
Furn., Fitzroy, Jarrow, Newcastle Chemical Works, Palmer's Shipbuilding.

BUSINESS in Glaisdale Quarry Shares.

Special information on OLD BOTTLE HILL MINE. A few shares for sale.

Bankers: City Bank, London; South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., HAS FOR SALE THE
following SHARES, at prices annexed, free of commission:—

28 Ashton, 23%.
20 Ladywell, 23%.
10 N. Shariston Coll., £12.
30 Bog, 18s. 6d.
25 Birdseye Ck., 23 lls. 3.
25 Newcastle Chem., 23%.
30 Chapel House Colliery
150 Malpas, 18s. 9d.
40 Marke Valley, 10s. 6d.
200 Malabar, 14s.
25 Cedar Creek, 23%.
100 Cheshire, 18s. 6d.
10 Caps Copper, 22%.
1 Car. Brea, 20%.
120 Plymmon, 6s. 9d.
150 Cle Hill Col., 10s.
100 Clee Hill, 2s. 6d.
2 Dolsoath, 24%.
50 Emma, 23 lls. 6d.
100 East Cardon, 22s.
150 Rica (Gold), 6s. 3d.
70 Eberhardt, 23 lls. 3d.
70 Eberhardt, 23 lls. 3d.
50 Emma, 21s. 6d.
50 Fawcett, 23%.
100 Fawcett, 23%.
50 Gold Run.

London Office of Reference for Drake Walls and South Roskear Mines,
W. H. B. transacts business in every description of Stocks and Shares at the
best market prices, and free of commission.

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at
not prices in every description of security.

Colliery Shares, well selected, will afford good returns. E. J. B. has for sale
some fully paid shares in thoroughly bona fide undertakings, with a guarantee of
10 per cent. Full particulars on application.

FOR SALE—10 Minera, 50 Wheal Whisper; Three Bonds Canada, Michigan,
and Chicago Railway (9 per cent. secured), \$1000 each.

MR. JOHN RISLEY (SWORN), STOCK AND SHARE
BROKER, 77, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.,
Broker on Buying or Selling shares of £4 and upwards, 1/2 per cent., and
1s. per share on each under £4.

FERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCK BROKER,
5, BIRCHIN LANE, E.C.
Consols, Foreign Bonds, Railways, and every security quoted on Change bought
and sold. Fortnightly accounts opened.

Bankers: London and Westminster, and City Bank.
The shares worth buying now are—Sweetland, Cape Copper, Tylwyd, Glaistead
Quarry, United Bituminous, Cedar Creek, Welsh Freehold, Cardiff and Swansea.
Market price forwarded.

Among the Miscellaneous, Brighton Aquarium and Newcastle Chemical should
not be overlooked.

SHARES ON OFFER.—The lots will be split to suit purchasers.

10 Chapel House, 30 Cle Hill, 50 West Mostyn Coal.
10 Wayne's Merthyr Coal, 40 Gold Buna, 30 East Van.
40 Whitehaven Iron, 15 Langdale Chemical, 10 Thorpe's Gawber Hall.
50 Littleton Colliery, 10 New Shariston, 50 Tecomia.
12 Lovell, 50 Silkstone Fall, £3 7s 6. 15 Brighton Aquarium.

MR. WILLIAM WARD
(Late WARD and LITTLEWOOD),
CROSBY HOUSE, 95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,
DEALS IN ALL KINDS OF STOCKS AND SHARES, for cash or the account.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
14, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
H. M. recommends the purchase of COLORADO TERRIBLE shares.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., 1, PALMERSTON
BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr.
Thompson's "Investment Circular" for June now ready, post free, price 6d.

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET
WITHIN, E.C.,
Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

MESSRS. A. ENDEAN, FISHER AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 32, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.
Orders received and commissions executed.

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

W. DUNN and Co. HAVE FOR SALE the following at prices annexed:—

10 Bampfylde, 23 lls. 6d.
10 Chapel House Colliery, 20 Marke Valley, 12s. 6d.
20 Ladywell, 23 lls. 6d.
50 Emma, 21s. 6d.
50 Fawcett, 23%.
50 Gold Run.

10 Clee Hill Colliery, 9s.
45 Devon Gt. Con., £1 2s.
25 Emma, 22s. 6d.
25 Flagstaff, 23 lls. 3d.

50 Emma, 23 lls. 6d.
50 Fawcett, 23%.
50 Gold Run.

10 East Lovell, £1 2s.
15 Emma, 23 lls. 6d.
15 Roma Grav., £1 5s.

10 Ladywell, £2 17s. 6d.
20 Marke Valley, 12s. 6d.
50 Emma, 23 lls. 6d.
50 Fawcett, 23%.
50 Gold Run.

10 New Quebrada, £3 5s.
20 Richmond, £6 12s. 6d.
10 West Basset, £10 12s.
10 West Lovell, £1 2s.

15 Roma Grav., £1 5s.
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20 Richmond, £6 12s. 6d.
10 West Basset, £10 12

This day, royal 8vo., 764 pp., cloth, with over 200 Illustrations, price 3s.

ELEMENTS OF METALLURGY;
A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE ART OF EXTRACTING METALS FROM THEIR ORES.
By J. ARTHUR PHILLIPS, M. Inst. C.E., F.G.S., F.C.S., &c.,
Ancien Élève de l'Ecole des Mines, Paris; Author of "Mining and Metallurgy of Gold and Silver," &c.
London: CHARLES GRIFFIN AND COMPANY, 10, Stationers' Hall-court.

THE NASCENT COPPER PROCESS.

The PROPRIETORS of this PATENT METHOD of TREATING LOW-CLASS SILVER and COPPER ORES are PREPARED to GRANT LICENSES for its USE at LOW ROYALTIES.

There is hardly a Mixed Metal mine in the world but may be made to pay dividends under this system.

All communications respecting the above should be addressed to—

MESSRS. EMMENS BROTHERS AND CO., 8, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

Meetings of Public Companies.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, Mr. JOHN HOCKIN in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read. The directors' report (which had already appeared in the Journal) was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said—When we last had the pleasure of meeting you we had just reached the great Morro Velho lode at one of the points intended, and ascertained that its appearance at that point was quite what we expected it would be, though from the small quantity of ore that had been quarried we could not then report on its actual yield in the stamping-mills. We subsequently reached the lode, as originally planned, by the other shaft. Up to the date of the last advices we have quarried and stamped 10,935 tons of ore, the yield of which has been, I may say, better than we expected from the part of the lode we have been at work on. As we got more into the body of the lode, and away from the mixed outer covering, the quality of the ore steadily improved. November, December, and January gave respectively 5.5, 6.7, and 7.7 oits. per ton, whilst February, March, and April gave an average of 8.4 oits., or within a small fraction—about 3 per cent.—of 1 oz. troy per ton of mineral stamped. Most strenuous efforts have been made by the mine staff to enlarge the excavations, and get them into a favourable state for more extensive operations as rapidly as possible, but as the work has consisted chiefly of driving and sinking in rock excessively hard to quarry, the progress has been necessarily rather slow. I need hardly say that men employed in driving and sinking cannot break more than one-half the quantity of rock that they can when regular stoves have been formed. The work in the A excavation has now for the first time been performed by contract, under which the contractors pay for all materials and labour, thereby giving the contractor an interest in his work, and an inducement to exertion which he would not otherwise have, and at the same time ensuring economy in the use of materials. The only explosive used is dynamite, which the miners find the most effective, and are now very partial to, and as we ship it direct from Hamburg to Rio we are not subject to the annoying and expensive restriction, amounting in some cases to prohibition, that mine owners in this country are. To give the meeting an idea of the space opened out, as compared with the whole body of the lode as existing at the bottom of the old excavation when last worked on, we have had a rough sketch made, which is on the mantelpiece on your left, on which is shown in dark shading the dimensions of both excavations from measurements taken on May 1. You will see from this that the lode has been removed throughout its whole width in the A excavation, but that in the B excavation, which is some 20 feet below the A, the north wall has not been reached; and judging from the plan it may be several feet off yet. By the last advices we learn that, besides the sinking in the sump of A shaft, sinking has also been commenced further west in that excavation, with a view to open free communication between the two excavations. This, when completed, will increase the means of output at the B shaft, by enabling the ore broken in the A excavation to be passed into the B excavation, and up that shaft, through which at present we can only draw the small quantity of ore quarried therein. We also learn by the last letters that 137 kibbles were daily being drawn to surface through both shafts, which, if maintained, would give about 100 tons of ore daily for the stamps throughout the month. Preparations are also being made for putting the guides and cages into the B shaft, which is to be the permanent hauling shaft, so as to increase the hauling-power, and make it more safe and secure. As the opening out progresses, and more space is obtained, the output will increase, but full duty will only be attained when we can get the lode quarried through its entire length from east to west. Mr. Gordon, writing on this subject on May 1, says:—

"We are now working earnestly to effect a free communication between the two excavations, and when that is accomplished, and the shaft B fitted with the proposed arrangements for the use of the hauling cages, there will be some reason to hope for a very considerable increase in the output of mineral. If the lode continues to give the same quality of mineral as we have been raising during the past few months we should be able to show greatly increased profits, if not rapidly at least certainly in proportion to the mineral brought to the stamps. We must expect some little delay in having the hauling arrangements prepared and completed in the B shaft, but, that being done, our progress should be steady and very considerable, both as regards produce and profit." The proprietors are aware that the re-opening of the mine by means of these vertical shafts necessitated the erection of much new machinery, and the removal of some of the old machines from their former sites. In order to conduct the future permanent work of the establishment in the most economical way, by substituting machine for manual labour, we have still some work of this nature on hand. The stone-breaker (Blake's patent) is being removed to a fresh site, and arrangements will be made to work a second of these useful machines by means of the same turbine hitherto in use for that purpose. The necessary motor, air-compressor, and machines are already on the spot for introducing machine boring, and the erection of these will be set about without delay. A small second-hand pumping-wheel is also being erected to lift the water from the western part of the old excavation, with a view to economise water now passing over a larger pumping-wheel hitherto temporarily performing this duty. Surveys are also being made with a view to see if it may not be practicable permanently to increase the water supply. If this can be accomplished it will greatly add to the value of your property by increasing the power of reducing large quantities of ore continuously throughout the year, and the labour-saving machinery when in full operation will ensure its being done at the least possible cost. All difficulty as regards the drainage of the old excavation, and conveying the water to the pumps in the new shafts, has been satisfactorily overcome by the very convenient arrangement of the bore-hole and tap, referred to in the report. By this means the new excavations will be kept much freer from water than is usual in most deep mines. As regards finance, I need not say much to you; the figures in the report speak for themselves, and will, I think, assure you that the company is in this respect in a thoroughly healthy condition; I may add we believe it to be so in every other respect. You will no doubt have seen by the public papers that telegraphic communication is about to be established with Brazil, and the directors would like an opinion from the meeting as to whether the company should go to the expense or not of regular telegrams. The directors themselves think that in the interests of the company the advantages derived from periodical telegrams of produce, &c., are not equivalent to the expense; on any sudden emergency they would, of course, receive them; they will, however, be quite ready to act on the suggestion of the meeting on the subject, presuming that the expense is not very great.

A SHAREHOLDER asked what would be the expense of the telegrams? The CHAIRMAN thought by having telegrams in cipher it might cost about 5/- per month.

Mr. S. HERAPATH thought the expense should not be considered, because if

official telegrams were not forwarded, the necessary information would be obtained by private parties.

Sir JOHN SWINBURNE looked upon the shareholders in the St. John del Rey Company as permanent investors, and were not speculators. The mine as had been often said, possessed ore that is practically inexhaustible, and telegrams, especially in cipher, were as often misleading as otherwise; mail-letters were now received every 10 days, and it was only a month's sail from Rio de Janeiro. Private individuals might obtain telegrams, but confidence could be reposed in the directors that any feature of importance should be made known to the shareholders as soon as it could be obtained through any other source. As to the water supply, he thought this meeting should strengthen the hands of the board in preparing for the expenditure of a considerable sum of money in permanently increasing that supply. He found in the report it was stated that "these arrasates may be said to be in good order, but the water-wheel can hardly keep them all at proper speed when the amalgamation-house machinery is in motion." They were now raising 100 tons of ore per day, which might be increased; but it was a mere matter of power whether they raised 100 or 200 tons, and he thought the directors should be requested to commence the necessary arrangements for the laying out of reservoirs. At the last meeting the question was mooted of voting some substantial acknowledgment to the management in London and the Brazils for their able services during the late most trying and anxious period. In furtherance of that idea, he would throw out a suggestion that when the company resumed dividends so many days' pay should be given to whatever officers were deserving of it.

Mr. TENDRICK supported the suggestion that telegrams should be sent home, and that there should be some official ciphers, so as false telegrams could not be published. If he understood the position of the mine, the question of water supply did not arise at present, but it was solely a question of stopping the mineral. He noticed in the Chairman's remarks that the men were doing certain work by contract, providing their own materials—if that included the timbering he hoped there was the closest supervision, and he would ask the Chairman whether he was perfectly satisfied not only of the permanent duration of the lode, but also of the security of the roof of the mine and the surface works?

A SHAREHOLDER asked when a dividend would be declared?—The CHAIRMAN said the first dividend would be paid whenever they got enough money to do so. As to the question of water-power, he must confess he went very far with Sir John Swinburne. The output was being rapidly increased, and by the end of next year it would be more than doubled, and if they did not begin about increasing the water-power how were they to dress that ore? It may take two or three years to get the water-power on the mine, and if they did not begin at once they would find themselves with large quantities of ore, but unable to dress it. They had now to send the water down to the waterworks and bring it back again, in which operation a quantity was lost; they had the same quantity of water as formerly, but could not apply it so effectively. He thought before long shareholders would have to make up their minds to incur some expense with regard to water-power; they had always suffered in dry seasons from want of water, and as most likely they would raise more ore than formerly, it was an important point to be prepared with ample water-power. It would not cause a very great immediate expense, and could be included in the monthly cost.

Sir JOHN SWINBURNE said the dam must be made extremely slow, therefore they should begin to look to it at once.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question as to the work that was being done by contract, stated that it was confined entirely to stowing, boring, and raising mineral; timbering was altogether another matter. He believed all the works were perfectly safe, and arrangements would be made to timber heavily under the roof. As to the quantity of ore, although probably inexhaustible, he did not go so far as Sir John Swinburne, that they would be able to raise 500 tons a day; they might get up to 200 or 250 tons, but very much beyond that they could not go.

The report and accounts were received and adopted. Mr. Illingworth was re-elected director.

Mr. HERAPATH proposed that the board be instructed to have telegrams forwarded from the mine at their discretion, which was seconded by Mr. TENDRICK.

Sir JOHN SWINBURNE proposed, as an amendment, that the question be adjourned till the next meeting, which was seconded by Mr. FALCKE.

Upon being put the amendment was lost, when the motion was put and carried.

Upon the proposition of Mr. HERAPATH, seconded by Mr. LATCHMORE, it was unanimously resolved that the meeting desire to express to Mr. Gordon and the heads of departments its appreciation of the zeal, ability, and energy with which they have discharged their several duties.

Mr. TENDRICK suggested that the board, in communicating that vote, might incidentally mention that the feeling of the meeting was quite in favour of a more substantial recognition when the right time came.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

LONDON AND CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Tuesday.

Mr. LEWIS R. PRICE in the chair.

Mr. SAUL (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that before entering into the subject of the meeting he would read the telegrams which had been received from the mine. They would remember that on June 6 they received a telegram announcing an important discovery in the vein. By the 10th, however, some change had taken place, in consequence of which those at the mine sent a second telegram, stating that the vein was less favourable, but that the prospects were still good. He presumed that they considered it necessary to correct as soon as possible any false impression that the first telegram might have created, seeing that the discovery was not permanently so valuable. On June 13 they received a third telegram, stating that the prospect was better for the shaft, and that the vein maintained its size and good quality, but that time would be required for its development. Since that time no information had been received. It was unnecessary for him to point out that until the ore had been perforated to a considerable depth they could not speculate upon what the vein would turn out, but this was the first time they had got anything of importance. They had got a little ore of \$18 or \$20, but the ground appeared bunchy. The shareholders would bear in mind that the directors had suggested that, owing to the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed, a committee of shareholders should be formed to act with the directors, and take any legal steps or make any enquiries that might be necessary. The directors, on their part, had submitted all the information they had. There had been, however, great difficulty in finding shareholders willing to undertake the somewhat unthankful task. Recently, however, Mr. Perceval Smith had succeeded in doing something in the matter. He had formed a provisional committee, who had met the directors on June 3, 4, and 5, and on the latter day they came to the conclusion that it would be preferable, in the interests of the shareholders, that a formal committee should be appointed; the directors at once expressed their concurrence, and that was the cause of the present meeting being called. The directors felt that it would be unnecessary to limit the scope of the enquiry, and the matter would, therefore, be left entirely in the hands of the meeting. He would ask Mr. Survey kindly to explain what the committee proposed.

Mr. SURGEY read the resolutions which the provisional committee proposed to submit, and explained that they came to the conclusion that it was desirable for the shareholders formally to appoint a committee, and he regretted that all the gentlemen on the provisional committee could not give their time upon that now to be appointed. The meeting would readily understand that under the circumstances it would be very undesirable to enter into a discussion upon the affairs of the company.

Mr. PERCEVAL SMITH said that all were agreed that a grievous wrong had been done to the shareholders, and that it was incumbent upon them to make enquiry, and endeavour to do something in the matter. He believed that the directors were willing to afford every information, and they had candidly answered every question which the committee had put to them.

A SHAREHOLDER suggested that unlimited power of expenditure should not be given to the committee.

Mr. SURGEY was not aware that there would be any expenses, but thought the power necessary, as shareholders could not expect the committee to give not only their time and trouble for nothing, but also to pay their own money for the purposes of the company. The only chance of expenditure would be for sending out someone to California. The directors would, no doubt, take care that the company's money was not improperly expended; indeed, they had very little at their disposal, and he might say that the intention of the committee was that the expenditure asked for by them would be kept at the lowest possible point.

Mr. BERG THEIL said the whole proceeding seemed to him to be of an extraordinary character. He had every confidence in the directors, but what he wanted to know was the history of the mine. He thought the making of a report to the shareholders should not be left to the discretion of the committee, but that they should be required to report. He would be satisfied if they undertook to report in three years,

and if they sold the mine at cost price in the meantime he was sure no shareholder would find fault with them. He wished to know whether it was intended to give power to the committee to effect a compromise. He thought it might be desirable to give that power, but it should be distinctly stated.

Mr. UPTON (the company's solicitor) did not think so much responsibility should be thrown upon the directors, as was done by leaving all acts of the committee to the discretion of the directors. The Articles of Association gave the directors very ample power.—Mr. JANSON thought the directors should have more power than the articles gave them.

Mr. UPTON enquired whether Mr. Janson had read the 10th section of the Articles of Association? The meeting could not override the Articles; they could be modified, but there was a regular mode of altering them.

The resolution as passed was to the effect that a committee be appointed to enquire into the history, affairs, position, and prospects of the company; that such committee report and offer recommendations to directors, and to general meeting, if necessary; that the committee be five in number—Messrs. A. F. Cunningham, F. H. Janson, C. Survey, E. W. Verner, M.P., and E. P. Wolstenholme; that the directors and officers of the company be authorised to afford all information in effect, if the directors think proper in the interest of the company; and that the directors be authorised to pay proper expenses.

Mr. UPTON explained that none of the 20,000/- could be expended.

Mr. SURGEY remarked that the objects of the committee would be to ascertain the whole truth of the matter.—The CHAIRMAN declared the proceedings at an end, and expressed the hope that good would result from the course adopted.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

EMMA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting was held on Tuesday, at the Cannon-street Hotel.

Commissary-General GARDNER in the chair.

Mr. TOOKE (secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the only business which was before the adjourned meeting was to take the poll upon two resolutions which were brought forward at the last meeting in opposition to the policy of the board. The first of these resolutions was to the effect that Mr. A. McDougall should be elected a director, and an amendment was proposed to the effect that Mr. Hutton should be elected a director instead of Mr. McDougall. The amendment was put to the meeting, and, on a show of hands, was carried by a large majority.

The next resolution was to the effect that the board should augment its present number from five to seven members. Now, at the last general meeting which was held five directors were considered to be sufficient to meet the requirements of the company in its then condition; this condition remained unchanged.

The resolution to increase the number of the directors was put to the meeting, and lost by a show of hands by a large majority. A poll was demanded on both questions, and they were assembled on the present occasion to take the poll, and consequently to determine whether the board, as at present constituted, had the confidence and support of the majority of the shareholders. The first poll to be taken was on the amendment as to whether Mr. Hutton should be a director of the board. The scrutineers were Mr. Wood on the part of Mr. Hutton, and Mr. Green on the part of Mr. McDougall, and he had simply to declare the poll was now open.

Mr. SNELL asked if the directors had any communication from Mr. Hutton, to say whether he would act as a director if elected?

The CHAIRMAN said he did not think it was necessary to answer a question of that sort.

Mr. McDougall: May I be allowed to make any remarks?—The CHAIRMAN: No; the poll is open, and the business of the poll will be proceeded with at once.

Mr. SNELL protested against the form of paper which was printed to facilitate the taking of the votes.

Mr. McDougall asked upon what register the poll was being taken?

The CHAIRMAN: Upon the official register.—Mr. McDougall: It was not written up at the last meeting.—The CHAIRMAN said it had been written up since.

Mr. Wood said he objected to Mr. Snell's proxies, and asked whether they had been lodged at the company's office?

The SECRETARY said that a sealed packet, which was stated to contain the proxies, had been lodged at the company's office.

Mr. Wood said that there was really no evidence whatever that Mr. Snell's proxies had been lodged at the office.

Mr. SNELL said that he objected to Mr. Wood's proxies on the ground that they had not been lodged at the office, and also on the ground that the form of the proxies was wrong.

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Snell had made an assertion which was not correct.

Mr. McDougall said he did not recognise the right of the board to request the lodgment of the proxies. (Oh, oh! and a laugh.)

The poll on the first question was then proceeded with, and, this having been finished, the poll on the second question was proceeded with.

Mr. BUNPAS said that several of Mr. Snell's proxies were improperly stamped.

Mr. SNELL: I say they are all properly stamped.

The poll was then taken on the second question.

Mr. McDougall asked whether he could be allowed to speak on the poll?

The CHAIRMAN: No; we will inform you of the result of the poll as soon as possible. There was no other business to be proceeded with beyond the taking of the poll.

The scrutineers then proceeded with the casting up of the numbers, but after proceeding for some time it was found to be of work of longer time than was anticipated, and the meeting was accordingly adjourned till six o'clock.

At six o'clock the CHAIRMAN announced that the counting up of the numbers had been only half concluded, and the meeting would, therefore, be adjourned till the following Tuesday at the same time and place, when the result of the poll will be announced.—The meeting then broke up.

ST. LAWRENCE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, New Broad-street, on Tuesday, Capt. SHAW in the chair.

Mr. W. H. ROBINSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said, with the report and balance-sheet in their hands, he thought they would expect from him but a very few words, except upon the important paragraph referring to the anticipated dividend of 1s. per share. No dividend would be paid. Do not, however, construe the circumstance into anything affecting the value of the property, because in reality it was not so. He must call their attention to the fact that,

timber in stoping. The ore crushed and milled for the past 10 months has come principally from the 600 and 700 ft. levels, and 300 and 400 ft. levels; some little from the 200 ft. level. It has kept me busy to keep the mill going with the reserves, and condition of the mine when, and since I took charge. I have had the shaft sunk 240 ft., and the drift run 537 ft., and as follows:—170 ft. in the 700 ft. level; 227 ft. in the 600 ft. level; 60 ft. in the 500 ft. level, and 80 ft. in the 300 ft. level; this includes all drifting north and south. The shaft has all been thoroughly repaired with new timber, and track for the full distance. I would strongly recommend the company to drive the 600 ft. level at least 400 ft. each way to develop the out-ground, and I think in half the distance they would find good ore, as the outcrop on surface each way indicates a strong and continuous ledge. The shaft should also be sunk as quickly as the hoisting works will permit. For the past year our great drawback has been in not having sufficient ground open, and working only one stop at a time, when the shaft had been kept down to could work four stopes at a better advantage, and always have ore on hand and in reserve to keep the mill going, with a difference of extracting the ore at 50 cents per ton less cost. In working one stop at a time in the best of mines the ore invariably changes, as it runs frequently in chimney and strata. This you will note in our various months. The cost of mining per ton has been \$5.80, and milling \$2.33, total per ton \$8.13. I have made a number of improvements inside and out of the mine and mill, put to work eight new cars with high wheels, which have improved the hoisting works very much, and also new mortars in the mill, which assist the amalgamation; also put up a new smithy shop on the outside dump, and out of the way of an accident by fire. I will also call your attention to our hoisting works being light for the depth attained, and particularly hoisting by friction. It will soon need stronger machinery and more substantial for the great depth we expect to attain. Mr. Edwards has his statements all made out in full, and will send in the enclosed.—W. H. RODDA.

The CHAIRMAN said that was the latest intelligence from the mine, which they could not regard other than most satisfactory. There could not be a divided opinion but that they possessed a magnificent property. Although its development had taken somewhat longer than originally expected, the future bids fair to be highly remunerative to all associated with the enterprise. The telegram received this morning is as follows:—“Clean-up 7000; drifting at 800.” He then moved that the report and accounts be received and adopted, with this amendment:—“That instead of the dividend being declared immediately, the words shall be substituted as soon as sufficient remittances shall have been made the directors be empowered to declare a dividend.”—Mr. GUTTERIDGE seconded the proposition.

Mr. GOOL (the solicitor), in reply to a question, stated that, according to the Articles of Association, at every year meeting the nearest multiple of three of the directors retired from office—hence one director retired at this meeting.

A SHAREHOLDER expressed the greatest confidence in the property, and believed with careful management would yield most satisfactory results. He had also every confidence in Mr. Rodda.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that the superintendent had informed the board there was plenty of ore to keep the 30 stamps constantly going, but it would not be raised while sinking was in progress.

Mr. APPLEGARTH (a director) remarked that during the early history of the company a system had been adopted known as “gutting” the mine, under which, sooner or later, it must have come to grief. Under the new regime a totally different system was being pursued—of making “developments” far ahead of their requirements, and so long as he was upon the board that most salutary system should be continued. When the present levels had been run in no more delays would arise on account of absence of “developments.”

The report (in its amended form) and accounts were received and adopted. Mr. Applegarth was re-elected director, and Messrs. Moore and Wallis were re-appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

SWEETLAND CREEK GOLD MINES COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfriars, on Thursday,—Mr. J. T. P. PECHHEY in the chair.

Mr. W. J. LAVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors (which appeared in last week's Journal) was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN regretted that important business had unexpectedly called their worthy Chairman (Mr. Geo. Batters) to Manchester. This he (Mr. Pechey) very much regretted, because he knew Mr. Batters had much pleasure in congratulating the shareholders upon the unvarying success of the company. In the absence of Mr. Batters, his (Mr. Pechey's) colleagues had done him the honour to ask him to occupy the chair, and as he had consented to do so at a moment's notice he must claim indulgence for any shortcomings on his part. His task, however, was an easy and a very brief one, for not only had the operations at the mines during the past year been successful, but reviewing what took place at the last meeting it would be seen that the anticipations of profits had been thoroughly confirmed. The profit had been 13,043/., which would have been very materially increased had no delay taken place in productive operations. It must be patent to everyone that if instead of working seven and a half months they had worked twelve the profits would have increased from 13,000/ to 20,000/.

These stoppages were beyond control, but Mr. McLean had well utilised the time by driving up a new cut, and thereby improving the outlet by which the working condition would be materially benefited in the future. As stated in the report, the four dividends declared during the year aggregated 13,500/., exceeding the profit by about 500/.; the directors were able to make up that amount without drawing very materially upon the balance to the credit of profit and loss. At the last meeting, after writing off 2000/ against the new tunnel cost, and carrying 5 per cent. on the dividend paid to the reserve fund, the balance was 1200/; this year, after writing off 1500/ on account of the new tunnel, and carrying 5 per cent. on the dividends to reserve fund, the balance carried forward was 822/., so that there was not a very material difference in that respect. He did not think there was any possibility of stoppage during the present year, in addition to which the season as regards watersupply was better than for years past. It had been seen by a perusal of the superintendent's annual report (published in the *Mining Journal*) that the channel, or that portion of the company's ground which is known to be rich, is likely to prove of much greater extent than had been hitherto supposed to be the case; and Mr. McLean expects, considering that the dead work of the creek is comparatively at an end, and that the tunnel—to be driven only from one face—will lessen materially the profitless labour of the mine, should the conditions of ample and continuous water attend them, and the quality of the gravel remain unchanged, larger returns and profits will be made for the ensuing year. It was only an act of justice to Mr. McLean to say that in all his anticipations he had never made one mistake. In a letter which he (the Chairman) had received from Mr. McLean on other matters he incidentally mentioned that the present situation of Sweetland Creek was exceptionally favourable for profitable working. There could be no question Mr. McLean was going to make larger profits, and as an earnest he had forwarded a telegram announcing a profit of \$14,000 in 53 days' run. If those profits were maintained they hoped to be able to resume 5s. dividends. The report had informed the shareholders that the directors had been able to purchase for the sum of 8275 the remaining interests in the Red Hill claim, the possession of which gives the company the ownership of the whole of the deposit; that was a most extensive reserve to the property. There could be no question this reserve would be the source of a very large profit to the company; in fact, it could be worked to a good profit now, even with the present high prices for water and labour. The reason the company had been able to secure the remaining two-fifths of this property upon such favourable terms was because the working miners who owned it had not the means at command to drive the tunnel for the purpose of working it, and, moreover, they could not work it without the outlets of the Sweetland Company; hence this company had been able to buy it at a price which seemed almost ridiculous. It was not necessary for him to refer to the balance-sheet, as it was so clear and simple that a child might understand it. The expenses were kept down to the lowest point consistent with efficiency and the proper development of the property. He then moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.—Mr. A. G. KITCHING seconded the proposition.

Mr. PERRING asked if the working expenses were about 50 per cent. of the profits. The CHAIRMAN: About 48 per cent. In reply to further questions, he was asked if it was necessary to keep pushing on the tunnel if they were to make large profits hereafter; and enough work had been done this year in driving the tunnel to last probably three years longer. The longer the tunnel was the longer would the channel last.

A SHAREHOLDER asked if it would not simplify the accounts if the tunnel outlay were charged to working expenses?—The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative.

The CHAIRMAN asked what profit Red Hill was giving?

The report of something like 10 per cent., even with the present price of labour and leading principle in this enterprise never to indulge in anticipations that were not realised. He had paid during the existence of the company 42,000/ upon a fully realised. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PERRING: The report and accounts were received and adopted.

Mr. E. Ward was re-elected director.

Upon the proposition of Mr. PERRING, seconded by Mr. ELLIOTT, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and directors.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the vote on behalf of his colleagues and himself, thanked the shareholders for this renewed mark of confidence, and assured them that every effort would continue to be made to maintain the prosperity of the company, and retain it in the proud position it now occupied as the most successful company yet introduced from the United States.

The proceedings then terminated.

UNITED BITUMINOUS COLLIERIES COMPANY.

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Tuesday—

Mr. W. H. PALMER in the chair.

Mr. D. M. DEWAR (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the rough balance-sheet asked for at the previous meeting was submitted.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the meeting had been adjourned in consequence of the small number of shareholders present, and they now came before them with the same resolutions. Since the last meeting they had been in communication with many shareholders, and he was glad to say that he thought they were now in a position to state that there was such unity of action as would ensure success. The vendor had agreed to subscribe for a large number of new shares, which he considered liberal on his part, and at the same time satisfactory, as showing his thorough confidence in the company. They had bricks, coal, and all except capital. He concluded by moving “That the capital of the company be increased to 35,000/ by the creation and issue of 10,000 additional shares of 1/- each.”—Mr. SUMMERS seconded the resolution.

Mr. MERCHANT said there had been two propositions before them since the last meeting, one for the issue of the new capital as ordinary shares and the other as preference shares. He held in his hand proxies representing 6780/ worth of shares, and these gave 57 votes in favour of ordinary shares; he had, therefore, no doubt that if the question were put to the vote it would be decided in favour of the ordinary shares. Under these circumstances he would merely propose an amendment to the resolution which the Chairman had proposed by adding “but not more than 7000/ worth of such shares be issued without the sanction of a general meeting.”

The SECRETARY said that he had had proxies for 700 shares, and the majority were in favour of ordinary shares.

The CHAIRMAN did not disagree with Mr. Merchant's amendment, but would suggest that it should be made upon the second resolution.

The original resolution was then carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN proposed “That the said 10,000 additional shares shall in the first instance be offered to the members of the company now on the register at par, and any shares not so applied for on or before July 1st next shall be disposed of in such manner as the directors may deem expedient,” remarking that the board were now quite ready to adopt Mr. Merchant's amendment, if he would write it out.

Mr. C. R. WRIGHT enquired whether it was intended that if the shares were not taken up by the shareholders they should afterwards be offered at a discount to the public? He considered this would be very disappointing to those who came forward and subscribed at the full price. He would suggest that some words be introduced, so that no allotment should be made to the shareholders unless a certain number were subscribed.

The CHAIRMAN admitted that the object sought was good, but thought it would be equally well attained by him giving them the pledge of the directors that no shares should be offered to the public at a discount without being first offered at the same discount to the shareholders.

Mr. MERCHANT then asked on behalf of a shareholder who had written to him enquiring whether it were true that two of the directors had been selling shares?

The SECRETARY stated that one had been compelled by private difficulties to sell his shares, had become disqualified, and of course ceased to be director. The other director mentioned had sold no shares.

The amended resolution was then unanimously adopted, and the third resolution authorising the shareholders to borrow money was withdrawn.

Mr. LANCASTER asked explanations of certain items in the accounts, and enquired what had become of the premium received on shares?—The SECRETARY said that at the audited balance sheet to be presented at the general meeting in a few months would show all the items as Mr. Lancaster desired. The premium on shares was in the present rough statement included in the 1571/.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a shareholder, said that the amount available for dividends had been temporarily used for expenditure on capital account, but would be paid to profit and loss account when the proceeds of the new issue were received.

Mr. LANCASTER said it was rumoured that the company's colliery was previously called the Lansdown Colliery, and produced a coal of very inferior quality. He would like to know whether that were true.

The vendor had known the colliery and neighbourhood for 13 years, and had never heard of that or any other colliery in the neighbourhood being called the Lansdown. Their Weig Colliery had never been worked before they had it. The Pwll-y-Domen had been worked before, but to a limited extent only.

The CHAIRMAN would add that their coal was of excellent quality, and could be very readily sold.

Upon the proposition of Mr. WRIGHT, seconded by Mr. LANCASTER, thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

PENNERLEY MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfriars, on Wednesday,—Colonel H. VAN STRAUBENZEE in the chair.

The report of the directors stated that during the year under review the loss on the working of the mine amounted to 1443/ 5s. 1d. This is accounted for by the fact that in the autumn of last year unavoidable circumstances prevented sales of ore for two months, and the loss thus sustained has been only partially made up since. It will, however, be satisfactory to know that at present the company is working to a profit. The directors are doing their utmost to keep down the cost of working, but the great rise in price of labour and materials, and the fall in price of lead, has told seriously against them.

The agents' report stated that the 120 east has been driven 2½ fathoms, the lode in the end is 1 ft. wide, containing a little lead. The lode in the west end is 1 foot wide, with occasional stones of lead; these ends have been kept idle for the cause that the samplings have been 75 tons lead per month until last month, when they sampled 80 tons, and will further increase as discoveries are made. The machinery, &c., working in a satisfactory manner, and suitable for all requirements.

The CHAIRMAN regretted that Colonel CORBETT had withdrawn from the company in order to give a greater amount of attention to the Bog Company, but having done so his (Colonel Straubenzee's) colleagues upon the Pennerley board had done him the honour to elect him their Chairman. Upon being so appointed, he became determined upon either increasing the returns or reducing the expenditure, and had so written to the manager. In reply thereto, in a letter dated June 4, in which the manager expressed a hope that the returns this month would be 80 tons, and that he would be able to keep up that amount, and that he would try to do all he could to reduce the expenses. Had lead kept up its price the directors would have been able to pay a dividend, but lead was much lower than it had been. As it was they had been able to pay their way, and they did not look worse—indeed, they looked much better than this time last year, and if lead would only advance there need be little fear that in the next six months dividend would be paid. He moved that the report and accounts be received and adopted.—Mr. GEORGE BATTERS seconded the proposition.

Mr. PETER WATSON (a director) drew attention to the fact that during the past year they had to contend with an adverse labour market, although recently an amelioration had been apparent; besides this there had been a material reduction in the price of lead; for instance, in February, 1873, their lead fetched 15/- 17s. per ton, whereas during the last three or four months the amount realised had not exceeded 12/- 10s. and 12/- 15s. per ton. That was a very considerable reduction upon 75 or 80 tons per month, but the last sale their lead realised 9s. per ton more than in April, and 7s. more than the previous sale, and there was a prospect of lead advancing.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that the payment of a dividend depended very much upon the price of lead, but at the present price 80 tons per month would more than pay working expenses.

Mr. LAVINGTON mentioned that 80 tons now left a profit, after paying all expenses of 70/-—that is, five weeks' cost against four weeks' returns.

Mr. PETER WATSON said that the last three months' returns had left a profit of 208/- 17s. 1d.

Mr. ARCHER asked if the raising of ore could not be increased, for it appeared to him, that this year they were 1400/ worse off than last year?—The CHAIRMAN explained that they used to lose by sampling less ore than computed, whereas now they always sampled more. Last year they had really lost two months' sale so as to get the mine into its present condition—that is to say, they always had their ore sold before it was sampled.

Mr. LAVINGTON said if they continued the same plan as hitherto the balance-sheet would now show a credit of about 1000/., but they would not have had the amount of lead in hand. The account was now perfectly balanced—the lead was charged against the costs.

Capt. HARRIS, in reply to questions, stated that there were quite as many points in operation, and quite as many hands at work, as could be advantageously employed until the mine had been further laid open, and that, he need scarcely say, required time. Like other mines, Pennerley had suffered from high wages and coals, but he thought both would be reduced below the present level of rates. That would effect a considerable reduction in expenses—their water-charges were not heavy, as they do not have more than 30 or 40 tons per month for pumping purposes. On the whole, the prospects of a reduction in expenses were very favourable; but for the reduction in the price of lead with their present returns they would have been in a much better position. The mine, on the whole, looked very favourable, especially at Potter's Pit, where the prospects had very much improved. The bottom part of the mine would be developed much more rapidly when the communication had been completed by which ventilation would be obtained. In about a fortnight that would be accomplished, when they would be able to work at stopes worth 2 tons per fathom, which would come away at a good profit. The average wages were now 17s. per week. As to the mines in depth, the appearances at Tarkerville at the deepest part seemed to be the best, and he (Capt. Harris) did not see why they should have the same at Pennerley.

Mr. LAVINGTON said there were no liabilities, as the merchants' bills were paid periodically, as well as the mine costs; the working costs last year were 94.8/ against 10.133/- this year.

Mr. BARTLETT suggested that every six months a statement should be forwarded to the shareholders, showing the result of the operations during that period.

The CHAIRMAN was quite ready to accede to that suggestion.

A SHAREHOLDER thought that while the mine was in a struggling condition

every expense should be kept as low as possible, and referred to the directors' fees.

The CHAIRMAN said they would do all they could in that direction. The report and balance-sheet was received and adopted.

Messrs. Bentley and Peter Watson were re-elected directors.

Mr. Bell was re-appointed auditor.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

EAST NANT-Y-MYWN LEAD MINING COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of shareholders was held, on Wednesday, at the Athenaeum, Bristol, for the purpose of confirming or otherwise a resolution for the voluntary winding-up of the company. The meeting had been adjourned from the 9th instant, when it will be remembered there was not a sufficient number of shareholders present to form a quorum. Major CASTLE, J.P., presided, and the proceedings were delayed half an hour owing to the absence again of a legal quorum. At the expiration of that time—

The CHAIRMAN said it would be in the recollection of the shareholders that on May 13 a resolution was passed that the company be wound-up voluntarily. That required confirmation, and a meeting was convened for that purpose a fortnight ago. Meanwhile great exertions were made to endeavour to find more capital, and those exertions he was pleased to state were crowned with success, and they had had sufficient money promised them to justify them in continuing operations. At the meeting held a fortnight ago there was not a sufficient number of shareholders to form a quorum, and the meeting consequently stood adjourned until that day. To-day they were still without the 20 shareholders required in the Articles of Association, but, having waited half an hour, although they had not 20 present, they could still go on. In the interests of the mine and the shareholders, he should recommend that the resolution passed on May 13 be rescinded, and he proposed a resolution to that effect. The directors thought it best for the interests of the company to do so, as they had every reason to believe that the money already promised would be enough, but if any shareholder wished to take a further interest in the undertaking the books would be open for that purpose up to July 24. He might mention that for every share taken up a free share would be allotted out of the 3000 surrendered by the vendors.

Mr. HILL seconded the motion, and on being put to the vote it was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that the mine would go on, and he hoped it would be a prosperous one. He himself was going to accept the extra shares allotted to him, and pay the deposit.

Mr. CARTER enquired whether the shares could be paid up in full?—The CHAIRMAN said yes, and that a small discount would be allowed.

Mr. TREVITHICK, in reply to a question, said it would take about four months to complete the sinking of the shaft, and that from appearances they were approaching a very good lode. They were much below the old drift, and they had cut a lode in which they had found lead. The proceedings then terminated.

BLUE HILLS TIN MINING COMPANY.

the mine. The water gave them no trouble of any consequence. He looked forward next year to being in new and he hoped profitable ground, and he had every confidence in anticipating a better future.

The CHAIRMAN said, in reply to a question, that at the time the old workers abandoned the mine they had been selling about 100 tons of lead a month, and in the year previous even more than that. In another two or three months from the present time they might hope to pay their expenses. He could not consider the profitable working of their property anything but a question of time, they had such strong evidence of remunerative results from their former workings. (Hear.)

A cordial vote of thanks, upon the motion of Mr. WATSON, was then accorded to the Chairman and directors, and the proceedings terminated.

ECLIPSE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders and contributors was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, for the purpose of receiving the final report and accounts of the liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted, and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidators, and also for the purpose of passing any resolutions adopting and confirming such report and accounts, and the final dividend stated therein, and appropriating a balance of assets in hand after payment of such dividend, providing for the disposal of the company's books and papers, and releasing the liquidator and closing the winding-up, or such other additional resolutions as the meeting should deem expedient.

Mr. P. ATRELL in the chair.

Mr. F. R. BLUETT (the late secretary) read the notice convening meeting. The following report was taken as read:—

"LIQUIDATORS' FINAL REPORT.—Since the meeting, held on Jan. 27 last, the decision of the Court has been with reference to the division of the assets. The ruling is, that both classes of shareholders—the old and new—must participate in the surplus capital according to the amount paid up on their shares. The proportion payable upon the old capital (1*l* per share paid up), and the bonus shares, which under the Vice Chancellor's order are to be taken as fully paid up, will be 5*l* per share, and upon the new capital (10*s*, per share paid up), 4*d*, per share; this will absorb the sum of 236*s*. 14*s*. 4*d*, and leave a balance of 13*s*. 15*s*. 9*d*, to meet the final law costs and charges of winding up. The arrears of calls still owing amount to 5*s*. 17*s*. Every endeavour has been made to recover the amount, but without success. It is not intended to take or prosecute further proceedings, as it is believed the moneys spent in so doing would be thrown away. The liquidators greatly regretted that the winding-up should have been so protracted, but in consequence of actions against contributors who were in arrears of calls they have been unable to bring matters to an earlier termination. A statement showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted up to Jan. 14 last, was presented to the shareholders at a meeting held on that date, and approved. This statement will be reproduced at the final meeting, and will, with the accounts and the present report, form an account showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the company disposed of."

The CHAIRMAN commenced by observing that he had very little to add to what was contained in the report now before the shareholders, and what had been so fully stated at the last meeting. As to the collection of the arrears of calls, the expenses had been very heavy; but the shareholders must bear in mind that the liquidators had had no property to dispose of or funds in hand, and had merely to depend on the getting in of the calls in arrear. They had taken legal proceedings for their recovery, and in some cases had failed, after being put to heavy expenses, and the liquidation had been thereby delayed. He had to inform the meeting that the legal decision had been that all classes of shares should participate in whatever funds were available, so that on the paid up and bonus shares the return would be 5*l*, and partly paid shares 4*d*, per share, and after making those distributions there would remain a balance of 13*s*. to meet the final law costs and charges of winding up. The liquidators had exercised the strictest economy possible. It was thought probable that arrears of calls might be recovered from one or two more shareholders, but the liquidators had that morning come to the determination to stay all further proceedings, as the money so spent might be only thrown away; and he felt sure the gentleman present would approve such decision. (Hear, hear.) He had only further to state that since the report and accounts had been prepared a further sum of 5*s*. had been recovered, making a balance of 13*s*. 14*s*. out of which would have to be paid the legal expenses, office rent, and other charges in connection with the final winding up of the company. The foregoing remarks comprised all the information he had to lay before the meeting, but if any shareholder present desired to ask any questions he should be happy to hear and answer them to the best of his ability.

A SHAREHOLDER desired to know how much the balance of 13*s*. remaining in hand, after payment of the dividend proposed, represented per share?

Mr. F. R. BLUETT replied about one farthing, and as regarded the holdings of some shareholders even that amount would not be divisible. The liquidators had fixed the amount of division as close as possible.

The report and accounts were then adopted, and resolutions were passed by which the proposed distribution was agreed to, the balance in hand, after paying all expenses, voted to the liquidators, and the dissolution of the company agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN desired to express his regret that the result had not been more favourable, still for such as it was they were deeply indebted to their solicitor, Mr. Sykes, for the great services he had rendered the company; and to their valuable secretary (Mr. Bluett), of whom it was impossible to speak too highly. He begged to propose that a sincere vote of thanks be accorded to the solicitor and secretary.

The motion, on being seconded, was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously. Mr. J. W. SYKES (solicitor) expressed his gratification at the manner in which the shareholders had recognised his services. He had done the best he could for them, though in so doing he had not gained the good wishes of others; he had, however, acted in accordance with right and justice.

Mr. F. R. BLUETT (accountant and secretary) felt great pleasure in acknowledging the vote of thanks. He had always endeavoured to do his duty to the shareholders under the old direction, and during the course of the company's liquidation, and they might depend upon it that he would continue to do the same by any company he might be connected with.

On the motion of a SHAREHOLDER, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and his colleagues, which having been briefly acknowledged, the proceedings terminated.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at Liverpool, on Wednesday, for the purpose of considering and passing the following resolutions:—

That the following articles be added to the Articles of Association of the company:—1. The directors may from time to time borrow on behalf of the company any sums of money not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of 5000*l*., at such rate of interest, and upon such terms and conditions as to repayment, or otherwise, as they shall think fit. 2. The directors may secure the repayment of any money authorised to be borrowed by them by mortgage of the whole or any part of the property of the company, or by the issue on behalf of the company of debentures, promissory notes, bills of exchange, or such other securities as they may deem expedient. 3. Any mortgage may contain a power of sale, and such other powers and conditions as the directors think expedient; and any debenture, promissory note, or other security may be made in such a manner, and may contain such provisions, as the directors think expedient.

Mr. J. HALLOWS occupied the chair; and there were also present Messrs. Campbell, Paton, Pryor, Browne, Moffatt, Henson, Houghton, Nancarrow, and Worthington.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the adoption of the resolutions, explained the circumstances under which the mine was worked. It was not that they were in a position of embarrassment at the present time, for a large quantity of ore had been sold at San Francisco, and it was sufficient to cover the expenses for some time. There were no liabilities of any moment, and the company was in a perfectly solvent condition; but the directors considered it their duty to ask for the 5000*l*. to enable them to carry out the work properly. If the resolutions were agreed to it would be necessary that they should be confirmed at a subsequent meeting, and this would not be held until the arrival in England of Capt. Richards, the overseer of the mine, who was on his way hither, and would, no doubt, explain the condition of the property satisfactorily to the shareholders. —Mr. HENSON seconded the adoption of the resolutions.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to Mr. Worthington, stated that it was proposed to raise the amount by the issue of debentures.

Mr. BROWNE thought the third resolution was a most objectionable one, especially the first clause. If the money was to be raised by debentures it was not necessary to ask the shareholders to confer such a power on the directors as was contained in the resolution. He proposed as an amendment that the third resolution be omitted altogether.—Mr. MOFFAT seconded the proposition.

On the amendment being put to the meeting it was declared lost, and the original motion was adopted.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE MINING COMPANY.

A four-monthly meeting of shareholders was held on Thursday at the mine, Mr. J. E. WATSON, of Glasgow, the purser, presiding.

The accounts showed—Dr. Balance from last account, 1389*s*. 14*s*. 1*d*; labour cost, 124*s*. 12*s*. 11*d*; merchants' bills, 47*s*. 2*s*. 3*d*; dues, 38*s*. 3*s*. 8*d*; discount on sales of ore, 7*s*. 0*s*. 3*d*; discount on calls paid, 52*s*. 0*s*. 7*d*.—Cr. Received on account of calls, 1428*s*. 17*s*.; copper ores sold, 598*s*. 5*s*. 5*d*; arsenic sold, 292*s*. 10*s*; discount on merchants' bills, 2*s*. 1*s*. 7*d*; balance, 865*s*. 11*s*. 3*d*. The report of the agents, Capt. Skewis and Coward, stated that—

Willesford's shaft is sunk 10 fathoms 1 foot 6 inches below the 93 fathom level, and as soon as it is sufficiently deep for a forkl below the 104 we shall at once commence to cut through the lode, by the side of which we have been sinking for the last 7 fms., and it is probable from the indications presented that it will be found a good lode. The part of the lode carried in the 93 west is 6 ft. wide, of a strong masterly appearance, and worth for copper 30*s*. per fathom. Since the last general meeting the ground laid open has varied in value from 30*s*. to 50*s*. per fathom, and from the appearances we have reason for expecting a continuation of the same. The stop in bottom of the 93 west is at present worth 50*s*. per fathom, and in the back it is worth 25*s*. per fathom.—Arsenic Department: The kilns are producing arsenic equal to our expectations. During the past four months the yield has been 95 tons, 50 tons realising 4*s*. 5*s*. per ton, and 45 tons sold, but not yet delivered, realising 4*s*. 10*s*. per ton. We also find that a good profit is derived from burning out low-class ores, as in addition to extracting the bulk of the arsenic they contain, it will materially increase the net value of the ore. From this it will be seen that the results of this department have considerably increased the returns of the mine.

Mr. COWELL, the largest shareholder in the mine (holding upwards of 1200 shares), said that before the question of call was considered he should wish

to make some enquiries, and in reply to the questions he put, it was elicited that during the past twelve months above 10 fms. had been sunk, and above 35 fathoms driven in the different levels. The total returns on the sale of copper ore and arsenic for the same period had been about 3100*l*. The gross costs had been 8,500*l*., but only 644*s*. had been actually expended in labour cost, the balance being absorbed by dues and other incidental expenses.

Capt. SKEWIS, the manager, observed that they had a very hard ground mine, which made the exploration expensive. At one time they were threatened to have their property taken away from them; then they had to pay 300*l*. for the renewal of their lease, and had also been driven into a lawsuit, in addition to the other difficulties to contend with; but every effort had been made by himself and Capt. Coward, the resident agent, to keep the costs as low as possible consistent with the efficient working of the mine, and he believed the view he always entertained, that the mine would become remunerative when it was sunk below the 100, would soon be realised.

The CHAIRMAN proposed a call of 1*s*. 6*d*. per share to pay off the debit balance, believing that would be sufficient, as they could reasonably expect larger returns both of copper and arsenic for the next four months.

Mr. COWELL thought that is, would have been sufficient, but after the satisfactory explanations which had been given he would second the motion, which, on being put, was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SOUTH CONDURROW MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of adventurers was held yesterday at the offices, Austinfriars,—Mr. DONALD FRAZER in the chair.

Mr. JAMES HICKEY (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed. He then read the statement of accounts for the four months.

The CHAIRMAN said he regretted that neither of his colleagues were able to be present. Mr. Field (the Chairman) had been obliged to leave before the meeting commenced, and Mr. Weston was in Liverpool.

A SHAREHOLDER asked what was the average increase in the price of tin?

Capt. VIVIAN said the last parcel sold had realised 6*s*. per ton more than the previous sale. It was now about at the same price as that at which the last parcel was sold. It was still much less than it had been.

A SHAREHOLDER thought it would be much better to sell fortnightly than to store the tin as they were at present doing, as they owed the merchants about 600*l*. They would then take the market prices; but in was low now, whereas in 1872 it was at 85*s*. per ton, and in 1873 it was 87*s*. 10*s*.; and now they were obliged to wait for the rising of the market to sell their stock.

Mr. BARTLETT considered a mistake was made in the first place in stocking tin, but it was out of the question to think of realising the whole stock at present.

A SHAREHOLDER said that shortly after the last meeting he had written to Mr. Hickey, asking the amount they were paying for coal, tallow, candles, and gunpowder; and from the prices which the secretary favoured him with they thought they were paying too much. The coal was 23*s*. 6*d*. per ton, which if it was good coal would not be too dear; but he considered that 47*s*. per cwt. for tallow was too much, for at the present time the best tallow in the market was 38*s*. per cwt. both in London and in Plymouth. Either a good market had not been gone, or the merchants were charging too much. The candles were 5*s*. per dozen, and he believed as good candles could be bought for 4*s*. 8*d*. per dozen, which was a loss of 25 per cent. The same remarks, he believed, also applied to the powder purchased for use at the mines.

Capt. VIVIAN, in reply to these observations, said the coal used was of the best quality for their purposes. Some of it was obtained from the Mayne Colliery, at Neath. He had imported several cargoes, and he did not trust to local merchants entirely, but occasionally they received these cargoes from Neath. The price now was 20*s*. per ton, delivered on the mine. They had to pay 6*s*. per ton for wharfage at Hayle, and 3*s*. 6*d*. per ton for bringing it to Camberne and thence by cart to the South Condurrow Mine.

Mr. BARTLETT asked what was now being paid for candles?—Capt. VIVIAN replied that he was paying 5*s*. 6*d*. per dozen at six months' credit.

Mr. BARTLETT thought that a very fair price. He had the management of some mines, and he had sent candles from London at a small saving, but by the time they reached the mine it would have been better to have bought the candles near the mine.

After a few other remarks of a similar character, Capt. VIVIAN read the report, as follows:—

June 25.—We are driving the 93, south of King's shaft, with six men, to intersect the tin lode, and have pleasure in saying that the rock is favourable for driving through, so that at present we are advancing at the rate of about 5 fms. per month, and shall reach the lode in about seven months if no change takes place. This cross-cut will strike the lode in the heart of the best tin ground driven through at the 92 and 82 levels above, and will give a height of stoping ground between the 93 and 82 fms., levels of about 18 fathoms, which has never yet been trenched upon. This tin ground is, so far as yet opened through at the 82, 36 fathoms long, and worth on an average in the back of that level about 30*s*. per fathom. From the 82 to the 93 fm. levels we think it will be found the richest section of tin ground we have yet had in operation. A winze will shortly be commenced below the 82 to communicate with the 93 as soon as the cross-cut may be into the lode. In the 82, west of King's shaft, the lode in the present end is not so valuable as it has been, being now worth about 15*s*. per fathom, but we have seen these changes in it before, and, therefore, anticipate that it will again become of equal value to the ground already driven through. The No. 3 winze, which is being sunk under the 71, is now down 10*s* fathoms, and has about 6 fathoms more to be sunk to communicate with the 82; this winze has passed through a very good lode hitherto, which has been of an average value of about 25*s*. per fathom; in the present bottom it is 6 ft. wide, and worth fully 50*s*. per fathom. In the 71, west of King's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth about 10*s*. per fathom. We are rising in the back of the 71, east of King's shaft, where we are carrying a width of 5 ft., which is worth about 16*s*. per fathom. We are also sinking a winze under the 61, east of King's shaft, to communicate with the rise last alluded to; this winze is now down 11*s* fathoms, and has the lode 5 ft. wide, and worth about 10*s*. per fathom. In the 61, east of King's shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth about 10*s*. per fathom. Fraser's shaft has been sunk to the 30, and the said level driven east about 6 fms., where the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth about 5*s*. per fathom, the price for driving being 1*s*. 10*s*. per fathom. We have had a run of very good tin ground in the 20, and levels above eastward from Fraser's shaft and new shaft for a length of 50 fms. The 30 will soon be getting under this, and we, therefore, look with confidence for an early improvement in this level. We are preparing to sink Fraser's shaft below the 30 to communicate with the 50, which is just under it, and on this being accomplished shall be enabled to do away with the surface rods and pitwork in Fraser's shaft, and to push on the 50 under the tin ground just alluded to. We attach considerable importance to this part of the mine (east of Fraser's) as the tin ground appears to be lengthening as it goes down, and is very cheap to work. With a view to opening out the tin ground as quickly as possible between the 20 and 30 already alluded to, we are sinking new shaft below the 20, it being now down 6 fms., and on reaching the 30 shall drive west to meet the same level coming east from Fraser's shaft. We have raised and dressed 140 tons of tin in the past four months, or 35 tons per month. Of this we sold 104 tons 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs., realising 574*s*. 6*d*., leaving 128 tons in hand, which may be estimated as worth, according to the present smelters' prices, 58*s*. per ton, and will make the credits, after deducting 90 tons of tin in stock at the last meeting, 764*s*. 6*d*.. The four months' costs on the mine, including lords' dues on tin sold, amounted to 602*s*. 13*s*. 7*d*., leaving a profit on the four months' working of 162*s*. 12*s*. 5*d*. Having reduced our cost to about 150*s*. per month, we think the result of the next four months' working will be about the same as the last.—JOSEPH VIVIAN AND SON, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, H. ABRAHAM.

Mr. BARTLETT asked if only sufficient tin was being sold to meet the costs?

Capt. VIVIAN said he was only selling a parcel of tin every month sufficient to meet the labour costs and to pay a certain proportion of the merchants' bills. With respect to the sale of more tin than this, he thought the question had better be left in the hands of the committee of management to deal with. When they got rid of their present indebtedness to the merchants he thought it would be better to have tenders for two or three months' supply of different articles of consumption.

A SHAREHOLDER asked what was the consumption of coal at the present time in the treated in the accounts.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that the accounts, with the agent's report, be received and passed, and that a copy be sent to each adventurer.—Mr. A. J. MARSHALL seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. WALTON, seconded by Mr. MARSHALL, Messrs. Field, Weston, and Fraser were elected the committee of management for the ensuing four months.—The motion was carried.

The SECRETARY said he thought they had now arrived at the turning point of their existence. They were now making a profit of 400*l*. a month, the mine was looking very well indeed, and the accounts altogether looked favourable. He thought they would be able to pay every person when the tin came to be sold monthly.

Mr. BARTLETT thought the adventurers were greatly indebted to the Messrs. Vivian for the manner in which the affairs of the company had been conducted by them. He had been on the mine several times, and from personal observation he could affirm that everything was conducted properly.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

SOUTH TOLCARNE MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting was held at the offices of the company, on Thursday, Mr. R. COLLINS in the chair.

The accounts, after charging four months' cost to May 16, showed a debit balance of 754*s*. 17*s*. A call of 3*s*. 6*d*. per share was made.

The agent's report was read, as follows:—

June

Original Correspondence.

THE FLAGSTAFF MINE.

SIR,—I notice that there is to be a general meeting of Flagstaff Silver Mining Company's shareholders on Wednesday next, July 1, at the Cannon-street Hotel, and I beg to inform them, through your kindness, that I shall be present at such meeting, this being the first opportunity that I have had of meeting the shareholders since my return to England.—London, June 26. NICH. M. MAXWELL.

CLEE HILL COLLIERY COMPANY.

SIR,—My attention has been called to an anonymous letter which appeared in the Journal of June 20. As secretary to the company, I decline, on the part of the board and for myself, to take notice of any anonymous correspondent who, whatever pseudonym may appear at the foot of his letter, may not be a shareholder, but may, on the other hand, be interested in damaging the shareholders' property. Two of the directors are now at the colliery, and I understand that when their visit of inspection is completed they will communicate with the shareholders.

W. H. HARRISON.

Palmerston Buildings, June 26.

(For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.)

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

WEST ESGAIR LLE.—The heavy rains of the past few days have restored activity to this mine, and operations are again in full progress. The men have not been able during the week to continue sinking Hamilton's shaft, but the water being below the 24 they are driving that level east, where the lode is daily improving. In the level over this, and a little in advance of this end, a good course of ore was gone through for 15 fms. in length, valued at 3 tons per fathom. A short distance driving of the 24 will bring the end under this run of ore, when a good piece of profitable stoping ground will be laid open. It is satisfactory to see this end improving. No alteration of any importance is to be reported in any other part. The machinery throughout both mines is in good order, and advantage has been taken of the dry weather to thoroughly overhaul, clean, repair, and paint it.

GWENNAP AND ITS COPPER MINES.—From St. Aubyn United Mine regular sales of rich copper are made. The quantity is likely to be largely increased at an early date. During the last month an old shaft, 200 yards east of the engine, has been cleared 5 or 6 fms. deep, and the level driven west, where it is found that the gossan is of rich character, never known to fail to produce or indicate a rich course of copper ore. A run of 300 fms. of this gossan on not one lode, but several, indicates that Gwennap prizes are not yet exhausted. Thousands of tons of this ledgestuff from near the surface have been sold for tinstuff. The lodes vary from 1 to 5 ft. wide. Adjoining this mine, and parallel on the south, is the Cathedral Mine, where the finest discovery for copper at a shallow depth has been made in the county for many years. The adjoining mine, West Gorland, is looking well for tin in Messer's bottoms, and, under economical management, should be of advantage to the shareholders. There are chances for copper here also when the mine is developed.

TYLWYD.—The lode running south-west from middle lode has further improved, and is now worth 1½ ton of silver lead ore per fathom. Captain Paul considers that every fathom driven on the course of this lode lays open 30 tons for stoping. The other operations at the mine are most encouraging. Any one interested in his property should read Capt. Absalom Francis's book on "Mining in Cardiganshire" where it is very highly spoken of.

FOREIGN MINES.

CANADIAN COPPER PYRITES AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.—The Scandinavian, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, brings 40 tons copper precipitate, from the company's works in Canada. This is the fourth shipment received, and it will realise about 2400L. The reports from the mines and works continue satisfactory.

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram: "Week's run, 854,000; three furnaces."

MARSH HILL.—Mr. Oakes, June 1: Vallejo: Two men stoping the sides of ore chamber have broken 15 tons of \$50 ore.—Giant: Two men stoping the bottom of ore chamber have raised 12 tons of \$50 ore.—Star: The eight men in the mine have raised 20 tons of \$50 ore.—Troy: Two men on the bottom of the incline have broken 3 tons of \$50 ore.

ROSSA GRANDE (Gold).—May 22: Bahu: Stoping operations are being carried on steadily, and the lode in the bottom of the 38, east and west, has a very promising appearance, producing fair stamping work. The lode west of No. 2 winze, at date, is small, but I expect to see it open out again soon. All other points in this mine are without change since my last.

COLORADO TERRIBLE.—Agent's advices dated June 3 are to hand. He advises the payment at maturity of the following bills of the Stewart Reduction Company.—Due May 19, cash, \$2535172; due June 2, cash, \$439045 total, \$692217. The 41st shipment of 9 tons 1614 lbs. of first-class ore, valued at \$5000 net, is advised as having been dispatched from the mine, and is expected in Liverpool about the beginning of July. The following telegram was received on the 20th inst.:—"Mine looking well; concentration started; good shipments will follow."

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY.—Copy of telegram from Lisbon: Weighted, 3200 oitavas; estimate, 4500 oitavas (for May).

BIRDSEYE CREEK (Gold).—G. S. Powers, May 25: Since my last I am in receipt of your letter of April 18. I have been away for the past week, taking a look at the workings of other mines in the Yuba and Sierra counties, in order to gather such information as may be useful to me in getting up the Birdseye claim; water in Utah ditch is running down rapidly, and we shall not be able to wash in this mine longer than this month, except we buy from South Yuba, and I doubt if we can make it profitable, as it will not increase the pressure, and I shall be obliged to blast a portion of the bank. The Birdseye ditch has a fresh supply, and looks now as though we might have a full supply until the latter part of June. Peche's tunnel and shaft are progressing satisfactorily, and I shall measure the distance to morrow that has been run to that date, and report the same. There is not much change in the working of Neece and West, except that we are gradually getting over the old working, and we now have a drift ready to explode in solid bank on the east side of the channel—the first we have in solid bank. Walonpa is exceedingly hard, and we are not getting all the gravel at present that the water will wash away, but I am looking for a change for the better.

NEW PACIFIC.—J. D. Pringle, June 4: I last wrote you on May 24. The last of the ore on hand is being crushed to-day; the assay will be made to-morrow, and shown in our next statement. The level west of cross-cut has been driven west 23 ft. since my last letter, making its length at present 70 ft. The ledge is about 1 ft. in thickness, and contains a very little good ore. Our present working is nearly far enough westward to bring us on a line with the chimney of ore worked by Captain Prieux from cross-cut driven from the 400 ft. level north ledge. I shall endeavour to lease the ground at the point in cross-cut where the stratum of ore was found, and by driving west hope it may lead to good results.

BLU TENT CONSOLIDATED HYDRAULIC GOLD MINES OF CALIFORNIA.—Col. C. W. Tozer, June 3: In a letter I wrote that I should make a short run on Enterprise claim by way of experiment. I have done so, and find that the expense and delay of clearing up more than balances the increased yield per day of short run over a long one. Our undercurrents, flames, &c., were in such condition that they required a pretty thorough overhauling, repairing, repaving, &c. This I determined to do at the end of the short run just completed, and have done, they are now in splendid condition again, and we have got well under way for this far. I yesterday sent you the following cablegram:—"Have cleaned up Enterprise claim after a run of 11 days. The gross returns are \$5250. The running expenses are \$2250. The profit is \$3000." I have already commenced some work on the canal at the upper end—have some axemen clearing away timber, &c. The dam out in last fall withstands the action of the torrent of water (not less than 100,000 inches) now pouring over it. We have 10,000 inches of water started on its way to Blue Tent—through the bed rock out forming the extreme upper end of the proposed canal. I hope to see the water running through the canal to Diamond Creek before next fall. We find the bank at South Yuba claim still very hard, and difficult to be brought down by the use of water, and we may be compelled to put in another small blast to carry us back to the first T or cross drift of the old blast used by the late owners. I am using water there as constantly as economy will warrant, but it is now a task to get opened, and will get under weigh at this claim sooner than I anticipate. I hoped and believed that before this I should have received the benefit of the large amount of powder burned up in the bank by our predecessors. I will write you again immediately upon my return to the mine, and shall then be able to speak more definitely of our progress at South Yuba. I shall push operations upon the sluice and ditch as rapidly as possible, and consist with economy. I shall soon have a large number of men employed.

UTAH (Silver-Lead).—J. Longmaid, June 4: On the 1st inst. I requested Mr. Argall to send you a cablegram, stating that the machinery was working well. We have to-day crushed and dressed 75 wagon-loads, about 80 tons, and the quantity as we get the new rock-breaker to work we shall be able to increase three times the ore comes out in the form of dredge, and will have to be re-crushed, and brought down to a very fine state. A great deal of it is so minutely mixed a small mill will be required to an almost impalpable power. I have ordered setting it to work.—The Mine: I regret to inform you that we had scarcely began and black jack (blende) came in, containing no galena of any value; and a winze open any ore ground, although it has gone up in what was believed to be our main old stopes under Buel tunnel, where there was a good breast of ore, and it was always considered the lode would hold through; but, unfortunately, the ore was only a couple of feet thick, and all the intermediate distance was composed of pyrites and blende, with about 8 to 10 per cent. galena, which, of course, is worthless in this place. The failure of this part of the mine, which we have always more serious, as far as we can see at present, the lode does not go down, being cut off by a silt, to which I referred in my letter of Jan. 19; since then work on this point has been suspended till about three weeks since, and attempts to find the lode only tend to show that the prospect of our finding the continuation in depth is very poor. In a post or two I hope to send you a small diagram, which will enable you to understand the position of this part of the mine. It looks now as if we had driven into and opened on the very best part of the lode, only a thin layer

of ore remaining on all sides of us. Mr. Bateman has not yet arrived. It is very trying to me to be obliged to write you such a discouraging letter, but I consider it right that you should be made acquainted with the real position of affairs. We have about 60 tons of ore sacked, and are only producing about 7 tons daily, in consequence of so much ore being in the form of dredge, and requiring to be crushed. The pyrites and blende render the waste so very heavy that we cannot get through as much as anticipated. I will write in a day or two.

The directors have also received a letter from Mr. Longmaid, dated June 5, as follows:—We have had a better day to-day, and estimate that we have dressed about 10 tons of ore of 69 to 72 per cent. lead; the silver is very low, being only about 11 ozs. per ton of 2000 lbs. I feared that we were losing silver in the tailings, but I found that the average sample only produced 1½ oz. per ton. The tailings are at present high in lead—5 to 6 per cent.—but that cannot be extracted until we get the pulveriser to work, as the particles are so minutely intermixed; in fact, the individual particles in the very finest dust or slime, under the microscope, appear to be composed of quartz, blende, pyrites, and galena, proving that even by the most complete dressing some loss will be unavoidable. The assay of the tailings, of which I enclose Mr. Ballard's certificate, proves that we do not sustain the great loss of silver anticipated by Mr. Probert; there is a loss, as in every dressing and smelting operation, but it is very trifling. My opinion is that we cannot expect the quantity dressed to day until we get a rock-breaker, and have the pulveriser to work up the tailings and dredge ore. No change in the big stopes; blende still cutting out the galena. The prices offering for ore are lower than when I advised you a short time since—I think about \$4 per ton. This will also be a serious check, but the general opinion here is that these rates will not long remain so low. I fear I have omitted to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of May 2, which came to hand a few days since. As far as the dressing is concerned, it will yield a profit after paying all mining and other expenses, but the way in which our main stopes have suddenly turned into blende is very discouraging. Now the great question is, whether the ore can be dressed profitably, but whether we shall get enough to keep us going any length of time.

EXCHEQUER (Gold and Silver).—L. Chalmers, June 1: On the 26th ult. I informed you that the team commenced hauling ore. On the same day the river broke through its barriers, and destroyed the road near Silver Mountain, so that the teamster had some difficulty in getting back to the mill. I have never seen so much water in Silver Creek. The river has also washed away my dam. The road I have since repaired thoroughly. The team has been hauling feed, and to-morrow it returns with oats from the valley, and on Wednesday commences hauling ore steadily. Hay and oats are two prices this season. The dam is a more serious matter, but it will overcome this in a few days. You will be glad to hear that one of the boilers has been re-tubed, and works well. Stopping will now be prosecuted energetically. The Acacela tunnel was driven 6 ft. Two men were sick two days and a half. I have driven the cross-cut east from main tunnel 12 ft. 6 in., but not yet to ledge. I have been assorting the pile of ore in the loading-schute.

June 3: The teamster is fixing his brakes and doing some hauling about the mill. To-morrow he will commence hauling from mine.

ANTIOQUIA (Frontino).—Mr. G. H. Cardozo, secretary of the company, in sending the particulars of the assays which have been made of the samples of ore taken from the Frontino Mines, and which were last week brought to this country by Don Pastor Restrepo, says:—"On reference to Mr. Robert White's report of Feb. 12 it will be seen that the samples are there described as good representative samples of the ore in the different levels. Don Pastor speaks in the highest terms of the mines, and of the efficient manner in which Mr. Robert White and his brother are proceeding with the works. The assays have been made by Mr. F. Claude, the assayers of the Bank of England. [The assays show varying results—Gold, 11 oz. 2 dwt. per ton of 20 cwt.; Silver, 3 oz. 15 dwt. per ton of 20 cwt.]

GAULEY-KANAWHA.—June: The manager reports that "the weather has been favourable for the construction of the railway works, which will be finished in the middle of June." He states that "the ballasting of the road, laying rails, &c., could be completed, and coal placed in the market by July 15. The machine shop is complete, with the exception of the shafting; the turbine-wheel is placed in position, and the race finished. The oak timber for building the wagons has all been sawn and piled up, and the greater part has been dried in the kiln, and is ready for use."

LANESTOSA.—June 18: Asuncion: The lode in the 60 metre level, north of Judd's shaft, is improving, now 3 ft. wide, and yielding a little ore. In the 60 metre level, south of Judd's, the lode has become very large and compact after passing through cave, and carries a larger quantity of ore; worth 1 ton per fathom. Communication with the ventilation winze was made to-day, effecting complete ventilation to the bottom. In the 65, north of ventilation winze, the ground has gradually improved in character and yield up to the point of communication; value ½ ton lead ore per fathom, and ¼ ton calamine ore. When the holed ground is squared the driving will be continued south from winze. The lode in the adit, north of Judd's, is increased in size, and much easier for working, but yields little or no ore. No 1 stop in back of cave level south is worth 2 tons of lead ore and 1 ton of calamine per fathom. A barren patch of ground is appearing in south end, shortening the ore as it rises, but the average yield is maintained. A level is now commenced at 10 metres high in north end to prove the extension of ore in that direction on the east branch which appears to be making back behind the shaft. No 2 stop in back of cave level south is worth 2 tons of lead ore and 1 ton of calamine per fathom. The stull is nearly all in, and the ground showing has all been sawn and piled up, and the greater part has been dried in the kiln, and is ready for use."

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TYLWYD.—The lode running south-west from middle lode has further improved, and is now worth 1½ ton of silver lead ore per fathom. Captain Paul considers that every fathom driven on the course of this lode lays open 30 tons for stoping. The other operations at the mine are most encouraging. Any one interested in his property should read Capt. Absalom Francis's book on "Mining in Cardiganshire" where it is very highly spoken of.

FOREIGN MINES.

CANADIAN COPPER PYRITES AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.—The Scandinavian, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, brings 40 tons copper precipitate, from the company's works in Canada. This is the fourth shipment received, and it will realise about 2400L. The reports from the mines and works continue satisfactory.

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram: "Week's run, 854,000; three furnaces."

MARSH HILL.—Mr. Oakes, June 1: Vallejo: Two men stoping the sides of ore chamber have broken 15 tons of \$50 ore.—Giant: Two men stoping the bottom of ore chamber have raised 12 tons of \$50 ore.—Star: The eight men in the mine have raised 20 tons of \$50 ore.—Troy: Two men on the bottom of the incline have broken 3 tons of \$50 ore.

ROSSA GRANDE (Gold).—May 22: Bahu: Stoping operations are being carried on steadily, and the lode in the bottom of the 38, east and west, has a very promising appearance, producing fair stamping work. The lode west of No. 2 winze, at date, is small, but I expect to see it open out again soon. All other points in this mine are without change since my last.

COLORADO TERRIBLE.—Agent's advices dated June 3 are to hand. He advises the payment at maturity of the following bills of the Stewart Reduction Company.—Due May 19, cash, \$2535172; due June 2, cash, \$439045 total, \$692217. The 41st shipment of 9 tons 1614 lbs. of first-class ore, valued at \$5000 net, is advised as having been dispatched from the mine, and is expected in Liverpool about the beginning of July. The following telegram was received on the 20th inst.:—"Mine looking well; concentration started; good shipments will follow."

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY.—Copy of telegram from Lisbon: Weighted, 3200 oitavas; estimate, 4500 oitavas (for May).

BIRDSEYE CREEK (Gold).—G. S. Powers, May 25: Since my last I am in receipt of your letter of April 18. I have been away for the past week, taking a look at the workings of other mines in the Yuba and Sierra counties, in order to gather such information as may be useful to me in getting up the Birdseye claim; water in Utah ditch is running down rapidly, and we shall not be able to wash in this mine longer than this month, except we buy from South Yuba, and I doubt if we can make it profitable, as it will not increase the pressure, and I shall be obliged to blast a portion of the bank. The Birdseye ditch has a fresh supply, and looks now as though we might have a full supply until the latter part of June. Peche's tunnel and shaft are progressing satisfactorily, and I shall measure the distance to morrow that has been run to that date, and report the same. There is not much change in the working of Neece and West, except that we are gradually getting over the old working, and we now have a drift ready to explode in solid bank on the east side of the channel—the first we have in solid bank. Walonpa is exceedingly hard, and we are not getting all the gravel at present that the water will wash away, but I am looking for a change for the better.

NEW PACIFIC.—J. D. Pringle, June 4: I last wrote you on May 24. The last of the ore on hand is being crushed to-day; the assay will be made to-morrow, and shown in our next statement. The level west of cross-cut has been driven west 23 ft. since my last letter, making its length at present 70 ft. The ledge is about 1 ft. in thickness, and contains a very little good ore. Our present working is nearly far enough westward to bring us on a line with the chimney of ore worked by Captain Prieux from cross-cut driven from the 400 ft. level north ledge. I shall endeavour to lease the ground at the point in cross-cut where the stratum of ore was found, and by driving west hope it may lead to good results.

BLU TENT CONSOLIDATED HYDRAULIC GOLD MINES OF CALIFORNIA.—Col. C. W. Tozer, June 3: In a letter I wrote that I should make a short run on Enterprise claim by way of experiment. I have done so, and find that the expense and delay of clearing up more than balances the increased yield per day of short run over a long one. Our undercurrents, flames, &c., were in such condition that they required a pretty thorough overhauling, repairing, repaving, &c. This I determined to do at the end of the short run just completed, and have done, they are now in splendid condition again, and we have got well under way for this far. I yesterday sent you the following cablegram:—"Have cleaned up Enterprise claim after a run of 11 days. The gross returns are \$5250. The running expenses are \$2250. The profit is \$3000." I have already commenced some work on the canal at the upper end—have some axemen clearing away timber, &c. The dam out in last fall withstands the action of the torrent of water (not less than 100,000 inches) now pouring over it. We have 10,000 inches of water started on its way to Blue Tent—through the bed rock out forming the extreme upper end of the proposed canal. I hope to see the water running through the canal to Diamond Creek before next fall. We find the bank at South Yuba claim still very hard, and difficult to be brought down by the use of water, and we may be compelled to put in another small blast to carry us back to the first T or cross drift of the old blast used by the late owners. I am using water there as constantly as economy will warrant, but it is now a task to get opened, and will get under weigh at this claim sooner than I anticipate. I hoped and believed that before this I should have received the benefit of the large amount of powder burned up in the bank by our predecessors. I will write you again immediately upon my return to the mine, and shall then be able to speak more definitely of our progress at South Yuba. I shall push operations upon the sluice and ditch as rapidly as possible, and consist with economy. I shall soon have a large number of men employed.

UTAH (Silver-Lead).—J. Longmaid, June 4: On the 1st inst. I requested Mr. Argall to send you a cablegram, stating that the machinery was working well. We have to-day crushed and dressed 75 wagon-loads, about 80 tons, and the quantity as we get the new rock-breaker to work we shall be able to increase three times the ore comes out in the form of dredge, and will have to be re-crushed, and brought down to a very fine state. A great deal of it is so minutely mixed a small mill will be required to an almost impalpable power. I have ordered setting it to work for this purpose, and as soon as it comes to hand will lose no time in stopping it in our mine in the back of the 100 ft. level when the galena gave out. We have largely been rising from the 100 ft. level to the Buel tunnel, but have not laid the lode, starting in a vein of second-class ore, and haling to the bottom of one of the old stopes under Buel tunnel, where there was a good breast of ore, and it was always considered the lode would hold through; but, unfortunately, the ore was only a couple of feet thick, and all the intermediate distance was composed of py

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Toy, June 25: In the No. 2 adit, driving east, the men are making fair progress; the ground has changed for the better, and I am pleased to say we have broken some stones of lead from the forebreast this week. The No. 4 stopes over this level are worth 15/- per cubic fathom for lead. In the east part of the set we are sinking coarse pits on the back of the quartz lode, and have opened eastward on it about 30 fathoms; the lode is very large, from which we have broken occasional stones of lead in the past week, but not enough to value.

ASHETON.—M. H. Whitford, John Craze, June 24: No particular change in Mawr and Browne's shafts since last reported on. The lode in the 40 end west is split up in branches, and is consequently poor. The lode in the stope west of No. 2 winze will yield 1 ton of lead per fathom. The two stoves in the back of this level, west of No. 1 winze, will yield in the aggregate 4 tons of lead per fathom. The piece of ground being stopped away south of No. 1 winze will be completed to the bottom of the 40, and east of winze, by the end of this month, after which we shall drive east, where the lode will yield from 1½ to 2 tons of lead per fathom, and should this continue according to our anticipations it will lay open a good piece of productive ground. The winze sinking below the 30, west of Browne's shaft, will yield from 12 to 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. The stope in back of the 30, on the south east branch, will yield 18 cwt. of lead per fathom. The stope in the back of the 8 west will yield from 1½ to 2 tons of lead per fathom.

BAMPFYLLDE.—Samuel Mitchell, June 22: I am pleased to say that our prospects never looked so well as at the present time for the general character and productiveness of the various lodes; these are all that we can desire. We are busily engaged forwarding the ore by traction engine, &c. We have already 20 tons of copper ore at the railway station; 80 tons are on the floors at the mine, this we are daily removing, and within three or four days we shall have a parcel of copper ore of 100 tons in transit for the market.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—George Rose, Joseph Mitchell, June 24: The lode in the 65, east of sump-winze, is 4 ft. wide, producing very strong mundic, with spar and capels, intermixed with good stones of yellow copper ore, and showing indications of improvement.

BEDFORD UNITED.—William Phillips, June 25: There is very little change to notice. Operations generally are continued by the side of the lode, and we postpone taking down the lodes until next week, when respective values will be given.

BOG.—W. T. Harris, J. Barkell, June 25: The lode in the 175 driving east produces nice stones of lead. The end west is improving for ore as driven forward, and from appearance we cannot be far from a bunch of ore. The 163 east has much improved, now worth 1 ton lead per fathom, and very promising. In the 163 west we have been enabled to reach the forebreast, where we find the lode in the end to be worth about 12/- per fathom for lead and blonde. There is no other change worthy of remark since our report for the general meeting.

BOWDEN HILL.—J. Goldsworthy, June 24: The ground in the adit level is without change to notice since you were last advised. In the joints of the stratum we find occasional faces of manganese. Good progress is being made.

BRYNAMBOR.—G. Sparge, June 24: Since we resumed the driving of the 12 west, to get underneath the run of ore gone down in the bottom of the adit, we have broken some good stones of solid lead ore; the north or soft part of the lode is impregnated with lead and spots of sulphuret of copper ore. The general character of the lode has improved during the past week, and we are saving all the north part of the lode, some of which we are now hauling to surface for dressing. The rain set in yesterday, and all our machinery is working at full speed; the water has risen to within 1 ft. of the bottom of the 12. Fair progress is being made in preparing hatches, sieves, &c., all of which are in a forward state of completion. During the drought we have repaired the cart road throughout the whole length of the property, also cleansed our main water-course; both are now in excellent order.

BURROW AND BUTSON.—John Christopher, J. Mayne, St. Agnes, June 25: Fortnightly Report: At the 82 fm. level going west we cut the lode last week. It is now 3 ft. wide, with a distinct footwall and in ground of light colour; very kindly for the production of copper. The lode is composed of capel and quartz, mixed with mundic, blonde, and copper, but not enough to value. The 40 west continues to yield about 2 tons of blonde, strongly mixed with copper. We have commenced clearing the 40 fm. level, going east, and are making good progress, being in already over 7 fms. The stope in the back of the 30, west of Tonkin's shaft, is worth fully 2 tons of blonde per fathom, with occasional stones of lead. The cross-cut at the 30 fm. level, east of Tonkin's, is not yet into the north lode. The lode in the end of the 20 fm. level going west has improved to about 1 ton of blonde per fathom. The 20 end going east has also improved, yielding now 1 ton of blonde per fathom, with good stones of lead. The new machinery will be on the mines this day, and we are using every means to get into the new house as soon as possible.

CREWNER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—Wm. Thomas, J. Hammill, Sami. Arthur, June 24: Setting Report: On Saturday last the following bargains were taken:—Sturt's Engine-Shaft: To drive the 228, west of shaft, by eight men, the month, at 21/- per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, principally composed of spar. To drive the 200 east, by two men and two boys, the month, at 15/- per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of good copper ore, and letting out more water, which we think is a good indication. To drive the 215, west of shaft, by eight men, the month, at 15/- per fathom; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. To stope in the back of this level, and west of rise, by six men, at 3/- per fathom; the lode is at the present time 1½ ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. Crewner Shaft: To drive the 140 fathom level, west of Harve's rise, and east of the shaft, by three men and three boys, at 9/- per fathom; the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and spar. St. George's Shaft: To sink this shaft below the 203, by nine men, the month, at 19/- per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding copper ore to dress, but we think that we shall have an improvement here shortly. To drive the 203 east of the south lode, and west of the shaft, by six men, the month, at 8/- per fathom; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. To sink a winze below the 190, east of the cross-cut, on the south lode, by six men, the month, at 10/- per fathom; the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed principally of spar. We are in driving this level to prove the ground, and also to ventilate the 203 fathom level.

Woolf's Shaft: To sink this shaft below the 208 fathom level, by nine men, the month, at 25/- per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The 208 fm. level, to drive west, by three men and three boys, at 12/- per fathom, the lode is being 3 ft. wide, yielding copper ore to dress. To stope in the back of the 208 fm. level, east of shaft, by four men, the month, at 3/- 10s. per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom. Vivian's Shaft: To drive the 223 fm. level east of shaft, by six men, the month, at 11/- per fathom; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding mundic and peach. Pelly's Engine-Shaft: To drive the 248 fm. level west of shaft, by six men, the month, at 10/- per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, principally consisting of spar, with a little copper ore, having a better appearance. The 234 fm. level, to drive west of shaft, by eight men, the month, at 9/- per fathom; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding a little tin. To sink a winze below the 234 fm. level, by nine men, the month, at 15/- per fathom; the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing a little copper ore. We have set a stope in the bottom of this level, east of the winze, on tribute, to four men, at 6/- fm. To drive the 234 fm. level east of shaft, by six men, the month, at 12/- per fathom; at present the lode is disordered, being split into branches. Blewitt's Shaft: To sink this shaft below the 220 fm. level, by six men, to hole, at 15/- per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little tin. To drive the 220 west, by six men, the month, at 5/- per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide—a very kindly-looking lode. To drive the 210 fm. level west, by six men, the month, at 7/- per fathom; the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing a little copper ore.

Richards's Shaft: To drive the 200, west of shaft, by six men, the month, at 7/- per fathom. The lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, &c. To rise in the back of the 180 west, by six men, the month, at 6/- 10s. per fathom. The lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding mundic, peach, and a little tin. To sink a winze in the bottom of the 170, west of shaft, by six men, the month, at 5/- per fathom. The lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stamping work. We hope to obtain a communication here by next week, which will enable us to resume the driving of the 170 west. To rise in the back of the 170, west of shaft, by four men, the month, at 4/- 10s. per fathom. The lode is 2 ft. wide, and of little value. To drive the 140 west, by six men, the month, at 6/- per fathom. The lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding peach and a little tin, having a kindly appearance. Gard's Shaft: To drive a cross-cut south, by two men and two boys, at 8/- per fathom. We are of opinion that there is still more of the lode standing to the south. We have suspended the 110 cross-cut, north of Pelly's shaft, and put the men to drive the 120 cross-cut, south of Woolf's shaft, four men, the month, at 10/- per fathom. There are employed this week on tutwork 173 men and boys; on tribute, 74 ditto; at surface, 60 ditto; total, 307.

CWM BYCHAN.—Thomas Owen, June 24: The lode in the cabin level appears about the same as for some time past. The No. 2 east and west lode, in the drive eastward, appears very promising for the production of lead ore, and I expect to cut into something valuable ere long.

CWM DWYFOR.—J. Jewell, June 25: The lode in the level driving east of the south cross-cut has improved since last reported on, and is now 2 ft. wide, containing copper ore of good quality, sulphur, and a rich rib of silver-lead ore ½ in. wide, and promising for further improvement. In the level driving east of the north cross-cut the part of the lode that is being carried is 4½ ft. wide, well defined lode, producing some splendid copper ore, occasional stones of lead and sulphur. We are now driving this level on the north part of the lode. We do not know how large the lode is at this point, but purpose after we have driven a few feet further if the south wall does not make its appearance to cut it into to ascertain its size and value.

DEERPARK.—J. Goldsworthy, J. Bucknell, June 20: The sinking of the engine-shaft is progressing satisfactorily, considering the nature of the ground, which is mixed with veins of capel, quartz, and mundic; it is strongly mineralised. The machinery is in good order and works well. We have not yet received the balance-bob connection from the foundry.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—J. Pryor, June 25: In the 112, driving east, the rib of spar that was on the footwall has kept with the advancement of the level, and I am very pleased to be able to report that we have intersected a very good rib of ore, which, from all appearances, is likely to lead us to a very valuable discovery. You will recollect that we stated, as our opinion, that immediately the level was under the hill our expectations at this point were likely to be realised. I am, therefore, pleased at the result, as one of the objects for which the company was started may be said to have been achieved. In the rise in the back of the level the men are turning out paying stuff. The 112 west looks better to-day for driving, but until Parry's lode is reached we do not expect much. Junction shaft is down 30 yards; this and every other operation is progressing satisfactorily.

DUNSELEY WHEAL PHOENIX.—W. Skewis, W. Richards, June 19: The pit work in whim-shaft is now complete. The engine was put to work on Sunday last. The new work answers well, in fact, it is quite a success. This week the men have been employed repairing shaft, fixing sills and ladders, dividing and casing shaft in the underlie, &c. Next Monday we think the shaftmen will resume sinking deep adit level, driving west of cross-cut, on the course of the lode. The lode is much the same as usual, composed of branches, carrying with them the usual indications for tin—peach, iron, spar, and capels. The lode looks so kindly as to lead me to think any day I shall not be surprised to see tin here.

DYLIFFE.—Edward Evans, Edward Rogers, June 19: Dyliffe Lode: The 120 is driving north of boundary shaft, by six men, at 7/- 15s. per fathom; we intend to push forward this cross-cut to the lode as fast as circumstances will admit. In the back of the 105, east of the cross-cut, there is one stope set to ten men, at 4/- per fathom; the lode is worth 24/- per fathom. In the 40 we are driving east of boundary shaft, by six men, at 6/- per fathom; the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. The winze in bottom of the 25 is communicated to this level, which has en-

abled us to set a stope to six men, at 3/- per fathom, the lode being worth 18/- per fathom. The 25 east of old engine-shaft, is driving by six men, at 6/- 15s. per fathom; the lode is small and unproductive. In the back of this level No. 1 stope is working by six men, at 3/- per fathom; the lode is worth 18/- per fathom. No. 2 is stope by six men, at 2/- 15s. per fathom; the lode is worth 10/- per fathom. In the 15 the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive, and is driving by six men, at 5/- 15s. per fathom. Esgairgaled Lode: In the 40 cross-cut we are passing through a hard lode, producing a little lead ore, set to six men to drive another 3 ft., at 12/- per fathom. The cross-cut is driving by six men, at 9/- 10s. per fathom. We expect to cut the lode in about a week or ten days. Lecheweld du Lode: In the stope in the back of the 35 the lode is worth 10/- per fathom, and is stope by six men, at 3/- 10s. per fathom. In the 25 there is one stope working by eight men, at 3/- per fathom; the lode is worth 13/- per fathom.

EST BALLESWIDDEN.—Thomas Trahair, June 24: The stope in the back of the 30 fathom level, east of engine-shaft, on the flat lode, is still large saving work for tin. The lode in the back of the 30, west of Morgan's engine-shaft, is not so large, but producing good stones of tin. There is no change in the lode in the 30 fathom level end.

EST BLACK CRAIG.—T. Cogar, J. Betty, June 25: In the 108 fm. level the stopes west of winze still looks well; worth 2 tons of lead per fathom. The stope in back of the 40, and east of winze, by the end of this month, after which we shall drive east, where the lode will yield from 1½ to 2 tons of lead per fathom, and should this continue according to our anticipations it will lay open a good piece of productive ground. The winze sinking below the 30, west of Browne's shaft, will yield from 12 to 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. The stope in back of the 30, on the south east branch, will yield 18 cwt. of lead per fathom. The stope in the back of the 8 west will yield from 1½ to 2 tons of lead per fathom.

BAMPFYLLDE.—Samuel Mitchell, June 22: I am pleased to say that our prospects never looked so well as at the present time for the general character and productiveness of the various lodes; these are all that we can desire. We are busily engaged forwarding the ore by traction engine, &c. We have already 20 tons of copper ore at the railway station; 80 tons are on the floors at the mine, this we are daily removing, and within three or four days we shall have a parcel of copper ore of 100 tons in transit for the market.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—George Rose, Joseph Mitchell, June 24: The lode in the 65, east of sump-winze, is 4 ft. wide, producing very strong mundic, with spar and capels, intermixed with good stones of yellow copper ore, and showing indications of improvement.

BEDFORD UNITED.—William Phillips, June 25: There is very little change to notice. Operations generally are continued by the side of the lode, and we postpone taking down the lodes until next week, when respective values will be given.

BOG.—W. T. Harris, J. Barkell, June 25: The lode in the 175 driving east produces nice stones of lead. The end west is improving for ore as driven forward, and from appearance we cannot be far from a bunch of ore. The 163 east has much improved, now worth 1 ton lead per fathom, and very promising. In the 163 west we have been enabled to reach the forebreast, where we find the lode in the end to be worth about 12/- per fathom for lead and blonde. There is no other change worthy of remark since our report for the general meeting.

BOWDEN HILL.—J. Goldsworthy, June 24: The ground in the adit level is without change to notice since you were last advised. In the joints of the stratum we find occasional faces of manganese. Good progress is being made.

BRYNAMBOR.—G. Sparge, June 24: Since we resumed the driving of the 12 west, to get underneath the run of ore gone down in the bottom of the adit, we have broken some good stones of solid lead ore; the north or soft part of the lode is impregnated with lead and spots of sulphuret of copper ore. The general character of the lode has improved during the past week, and we are saving all the north part of the lode, some of which we are now hauling to surface for dressing. The rain set in yesterday, and all our machinery is working at full speed; the water has risen to within 1 ft. of the bottom of the 12. Fair progress is being made in preparing hatches, sieves, &c., all of which are in a forward state of completion. During the drought we have repaired the cart road throughout the whole length of the property, also cleansed our main water-course; both are now in excellent order.

BURROW AND BUTSON.—John Christopher, J. Mayne, St. Agnes, June 25: Fortnightly Report: At the 82 fm. level going west we cut the lode last week. It is now 3 ft. wide, with a distinct footwall and in ground of light colour; very kindly for the production of copper. The lode is composed of capel and quartz, mixed with mundic, blonde, and copper, but not enough to value. The 40 west continues to yield about 2 tons of blonde, strongly mixed with copper. We have commenced clearing the 40 fm. level, going east, and are making good progress, being in already over 7 fms. The stope in the back of the 30, west of Tonkin's shaft, is worth fully 2 tons of blonde per fathom, with occasional stones of lead. The cross-cut at the 30 fm. level, east of Tonkin's, is not yet into the north lode. The lode in the end of the 20 fm. level going west has improved to about 1 ton of blonde per fathom. The 20 end going east has also improved, yielding now 1 ton of blonde per fathom, with good stones of lead. The new machinery will be on the mines this day, and we are using every means to get into the new house as soon as possible.

CREWNER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—Wm. Thomas, J. Hammill, Sami. Arthur, June 24: Setting Report: On Saturday last the following bargains were taken:—Sturt's Engine-Shaft: To drive the 228, west of shaft, by eight men, the month, at 21/- per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, principally composed of spar. To drive the 200 east, by two men and two boys, the month, at 15/- per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of good copper ore, and letting out more water, which we think is a good indication. To drive the 215, west of shaft, by eight men, the month, at 15/- per fathom; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 7/- per fathom. To drive the 52, to drive east of the engine-shaft, on the course of the lode, as much as they can drive, for the month, at 30s. per fathom. A stope in the back of the 52, for the month, at 17s. 6d. per fathom. After we have communicated the 6s. with the level above we shall commence driving two ends in the bottom level on the lead alluded to in my former reports, where I expect good results. The men are making capital progress in the rise, and I fully expect to hole the same at the time specified. The lode in the 52 is full 4 ft. wide, presenting a beautiful appearance; in fact, I am daily expecting an improvement for lead ore.

EAST WHEAL BASSET.—R. Pryor and Son, E. Adams, June 24: Friday last we are getting our pay as well as at the present time for the general character and productiveness of the various lodes; these are all that we can desire. We are busily engaged forwarding the ore by traction engine, &c. We have already 20 tons of copper ore at the railway station; 80 tons are on the floors at the mine, this we are daily removing, and within three or four days we shall have a parcel of copper ore of 100 tons in transit for the market.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennett, June 25: There is no change to notice since you were last advised.

EAST WHEAL HILL.—W. Dodge, June 25: No. 1, North 5 ft. 6 in.

EST WHEAL PHOENIX.—W. W. Aspinwall, June 25: The lode in the deep adit west, or Low level. The continued dry weather has reduced our water. All the dressing is getting behind, do the best we can.

GUNNISLAKE (Clitters).—W. Skewis, J. C. Seccombe, June 23: The engine-shaft is down below the 164 east about 7 fathoms, and making good progress with sinking. The lode in the 164 east is worth 9/- per fathom. In this level west the lode is back of the 164 is worth as follows:—No. 1, 12/-; No. 2, 16/- per fathom. The lode in the 164 west is communicating with the winze-sinking in bottom of the 162, which has given good ventilation to the bottom levels, also opened up good fathom. The lode in the 160 west is improved, and now worth 8/- per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is worth 12/- per fathom. The lode in the 116 is improving, and looking very promising, worth 7/- per fathom.

GWESTYN CONSOLS.—Wm. Pearce, June 24: The lode in the deep adit west, or Low level, is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, lime-spar, and spar, with small branches of lead diffused throughout it. We have driven in the 1st week 1 fm. 5 ft. 6 in.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—J. Richards, June 25: Bailey's Shaft: In the 150 fathom level west the lode, which is 4 ft. wide, is composed of mundic, capel, and 1 ton of blonde. We have suspended operations in the stope west of shaft, not being able to draw away the stuff. The shaftmen have been unable to proceed with their bargain for the same reason. Both these companies are engaged as follows: The men from stope are started to sink a winze at the 98, west of shaft, to communicate with and ventilate the stope below; the shaftmen are helping to raise pit-head, &c. In the 98 end east of shaft has improved since last reported on, and is now worth 25 cwt. of lead per fathom. The winze east of shaft is in kindly ground, with spots of lead, but not to value. The winze west of shaft is worth 10/- cwt. of lead per fathom. In the 98 west is communicating with the 100 fm. level west, or Low level, which is 2 ft. wide, composed chiefly of capel and quartz, with a small proportion of copper ore. The lode in Fitz's winze sinking is now 25/- per fathom, level west, or Low level, is still worth 25/- per fathom. In the 110 fm. level west, or Low level, is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, capel, and 1

commence cross cutting on Monday. In the 150 west end the lode here (Martin's) is worth 20/- per fathom. In the 140 east winze the lode (Martin's) is worth 30/- per fathom. In the 140 west end the lode (Martin's) is worth 16/- per fathom. In the 140 north cross cut the ground here is favourable for driving, and we expect to proceed rapidly. In the 130 west end the lode here (Martin's) is worth 8/- per fathom. In the 130 west rise the lode here (Martin's) is worth 10/- per fathom. In the 120 west end the lode here (Martin's) is worth 12/- per fathom. In the 120 west end the lode (north) is worth 15/- per fathom. In the 70 west end the lode (north) is worth 15/- per fathom. In the 60 west end the lode (north) is worth 15/- per fathom. In the 55 west end the lode (north) is worth 25/- per fathom. In the 50 west end the lode (north) is worth 15/- per fathom. In the 55 west end the lode here (carbona) are worth 15/- per fathom. —Trevenna's: In the 47 east the branches (carbona) are worth 15/- per fathom. —Critchley's: In the 20 the sinking is progressing favourably. In the 90 rise we have not yet made much progress in rising for some days, having been necessarily occupied in dialling to fix the correct point, and in other preliminary operations, but we expect to be rising in full force throughout next week. There are no other changes to report.

PENHAL WOR. —W. H. Martin, June 25: The shaftmen are making fair progress in cutting plat at the 180 considering the hard floors. The lode in the 170 east for the last 4 fathoms produces stones of tin, and the end presents a very kindly appearance. The lode in the 170 west end is not so congenial at present, it is disordered by floors of spar and soft pillars; there are several branches gone north, and it is our opinion that there is more lode standing in that direction, and in a few days we intend to cross-cut north. The lode in the rise in the back of the 170 is yielding good quality tinstuff, and the shoot of tin is going east as we rise.

PENNERLEY. —W. T. Harris, J. Delbridge, June 25: Potter's Pit: We have commenced to cross-cut at the 65, and shall push forward rapidly to cut the north lode, which we hope to reach in 7 fathoms. The lode in 55 west is worth 3 tons lead per fathom, and looking well. The winze sinking in the 45 is worth 2½ tons of lead per fathom. All other points in this part of the mine same as last reported. The communication between the 80 and 120 is approaching completion; we hope to have it through in another week or nine days. No other change to report, we will send you a full report next week.

PERKINS BEACH. —S. M. Ridge, June 25: We are making good progress in clearing and securing up the engine-shaft in the western part of the mine. We are now down 13 fms. 3 ft. below the deep adit level, and I expect to get this shaft open down to the level by the end of next week. After it is done and made secure I strongly advise, and recommend to continue the sinking of the same at once down upon the course of this strong masterly lode with all force down to the depth of 50 fms. below Lawrence's level, or its present bottom. This shaft is 336 fms. to the west of the present engine-shaft, and in the proper place to command the mine, and near the points the great lodes form a junction with the great Tarkerville lode, and the shafts will be in the proper place to meet with all the pipes or shoots of ore discovered in the mine. If the proposed work shall be done and carried out in a miner-like manner, and the different levels driven out extensively as the shaft goes down, at which point I shall advise, I am in no fear but we shall open up as fine a lead mine as any other in the whole district of Shropshire. We have a good and suitable steam-engine on the mine, with pumping and winding-gear connected, to take us down 100 fms. below Lawrence's level, and prove the mine well. There is no alteration in any other parts of the mine worthy of notice since last reported.

PHENIX (Silver-Lead). —R. Pryor and Son, June 23: The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 60, south of engine-shaft, has improved in value during the past week, and is now producing fully 25 cwt. of lead per fathom, with a most promising appearance. Other places throughout the mine are without change to note. Next Friday being our pay and set-ting-day a full report shall follow.

PENLYNIMON. —J. Garland, June 24: The water having risen over the cross-cut north of the 12, and the winze sinking below the same, nothing has been done in either of these bargains during the past week. Two stoves over the 12 yield 10 and 15 cwt. of lead ore respectively. The adit level west of cross-cut is at present poor, being disordered by a cross-head; this level should improve again shortly. Three stoves over this level give an average of 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The adit level west from the surface (lease 122) is at present in broken-up ground, and consequently, the lode is small and poor. During the past few days we had some showers of rain, but I am sorry to say they have not as yet made any perceptible difference in our supply of water; it looks as present as if we shall have more rain. The parcel of lead ore sold on the 19th inst. has been carted to Llanidloes, and will be weighed and delivered, all well, on Saturday next. Drawing and dressing is being pushed on as fast as the limited supply of water permits, and good progress is being made towards another sampling.

PENTIGEL. —M. H. Whitford, June 25: The lode in the 44 end, east of shaft, is large, composed of quartz, spar, and barytes. We have from 8 to 10 fms. more to drive before we get under the lead-bearing part in the level above —34. In the 34 end, east of shaft, in the portion of the lode carried, we have a branch of six men, at 170s. per fathom; stent 3 fms. The part of the lode carried is 2 ft. wide, composed chiefly of quartz, spar, impregnated with copper ore, and letting out much water. The ground by the side is more favourable and highly mineralised, and from its promising appearance we are expecting good results to follow the driving of this level, as it will come under the ore ground driven through in the 65. The 65 east to drive by four men, at 6/- per fathom; the lode when last taken down was 2½ ft. wide, worth 10/- per fathom for copper ore, and as far as seen will be of equal value as when last taken down. In the tribute department three pitches in the back of the 65—No. 1, by six men, at 10s. in 1/2; No. 2, by four men, at 11s. 6d. in 1/2; and No. 3, by four men, at 12s. in 1/2. The 40 pitches in back of the 75—No. 1, by four men, at 12s. 6d. in 1/2; No. 2, by four men, at 12s. 6d. in 1/2; No. 3, by two men, at 13s. 4d. in 1/2; and No. 4, by four men, at 13s. in 1/2. In the silver department we have begun to drive a cross-cut to intersect a north branch, on which we broke some good work in driving the 10. We expect to have to drive 7 or 8 ft. The ground is easy.

QUEEN'S (Silver-Lead). —E. Evans, June 24: The 140 yard level, west of Gladstone, is yielding stones of lead ore, and the appearance of the ground good. The 120 yard level, east of Gladstone, continues much the same, with narrow ribs of lead ore on the footwall. In the 90 yard level there is a strong joint of clay, spar, and lumps of lead ore in the roof; but nearer the forebreast east is hard for progress, with narrow ribs of lead. I expect this to open on better ground. In the 140, west of Cambrian shaft, the lode is strong, with regular walls and nice ground, but not so good for lead. We are busy dressing, but rather short of water to carry on as I could wish.

ROMAN GRAVELS. —Arthur Waters, June 25: The 95 north, on Roman vein, is in a lode 2½ ft. wide, worth 1½ ton per fathom, and the same level south is in a lode 3 ft. and 4 ft. wide, worth 3 tons per fathom; this end is close up to the cross-joint, which narrows the Roman lode in the upper levels, but which is always attended with a good course of ore beyond or south of the junction. We may expect similar results here. The stoves in the back of this level are yielding their usual quantities of lead ore. The 80, south of old engine-shaft, is worth 4 tons per fms. The winze coming down on this level, directly north of counter lode, is worth 5 tons per fathom. The 80, coming north from Corfield's shaft, is worth 3 tons per fms. We shall have the ground spent and the 80 through to Corfield's in two months from last Saturday. The stoves in middle level, adjoining winze south of the above shaft, are worth on the average 6 tons per fathom. The 65 south is worth 5 tons per fathom. The stoves in back of the said level, south of No. 2 winze, are yielding lead in large quantities. Full report with setting list next week.

SHELVE POOL. —A. Waters, June 25: The adit going south-east from the Old Grit boundary is driven altogether 26 fms. in, and is now up to the footwall part of the lode, which is composed of spar and soft, black sooty iron of a kindly character. We shall now go forward on the course of the lode, and hope to see an improvement soon. This is a good trial, and will throw great light on the property. Old Grit made one of the richest deposits of ore seen in Shropshire north of the shale, and we are on the same lode south of the shale, and may also find a rich run of ore.

SOUTH WHEAL FRANCIS. —A. T. James, June 22: There is no particular alteration in this mine since last reported. Pascoe's shaft is going down rapidly in a very congenial rock for the production of tin. This being the most prominent point, every effort is being made to get it down as quickly as possible. The 124, east of cross-cut, is worth 10/- per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is worth 20/- per fathom. The 104 stope is worth 15/- per fathom. At the 114 the lode has been cut through, and the men put to drive east of cross-cut; it is 4 ft. wide, worth 10/- per fathom. The other bargains are precisely the same as last reported on. On Saturday we sold 11 tons 5 cwt. 1 qr. of tin ore, at 58/-, 12s. 6d. per ton. This is an improvement of about 6/- per ton upon the like parcel sold three months since.

ST. AGNES CONSOLS. —W. Vivian, June 25: We continue to make good progress in sinking the engine-shaft below the 60. In the winze sinking below the 48 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not to value. The stoves in the back of the 48 are worth 6/- per fathom. The stoves in the back of the 26 are worth 6/- per fathom.

ST. JUST AMALGAMATED. —R. Pryor, Wm. Bawden, T. Richards, June 24: On Saturday last we set our usual number of tut-wark and tribute bargains. The only point of operation presenting change worthy of notice is the 110, driving west of Savel's engine-shaft, where the lode has improved in value, and is now worth 25/- per fathom. Our machinery is working well, and the pay and setting passed off satisfactorily.

SUCCESS, RUSHY CLIFF, AND NANCY CONSOLS. —R. Greatorix, June 18: I send you this week a more favourable report. We have sunk the Nancy winze since my last 16 ft., and during our progress in the sinking we have got some nice lead orestuff for dressing, which I consider a very favourable indication for our future prospects. When we have cleared out the old stoves I have not the slightest doubt that in the course of a few weeks from now we shall have a promising mine.

TAMAR CONSOLS. —George Rowe, June 20: The cross-cut is still going into the lode; we hope to find the south wall shortly; the lode is strongly charged with oxide of manganese, and altogether of a very kindly appearance.

TANKERVILLE. —A. Waters, June 25: Watson's shaft, below the 140, is now down 12 fms., and is in a strong lode, composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore, with a splendid looking cavity in the east end, near the hanging-wall; this lode has much improved for lead the last day or two, and we hope that when we drive out at the 152 something very good will be met with. The 140 cross-cut, going out from the west level south, is not yet into the side lode. The stoves in the back of the 140 east are looking as for some time past. The rise in the 130, on side lode, is a strong vein of ore. In the 130, east of cross-cut, on said lode, there is a strong vein, carbonate of lime and lead ore in paying quantities. In the 120, east and west, the side lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding good orestuff. The cross-cut on side lode, is opening out good stoping ground. In the 110, east west we are not rich; this level is not yet east or west far enough to reach the main runs of the main lode, is also worth 4 tons per fathom. The stoves throughout the mine are yielding ore as for some time past. We are very badly off for water for dressing

TEESDALE. —John Knebone, June 19: The engine-shaft is sinking in sound limestone, with a branch of the vein crossing it, containing solid ore 3 or 4 in. wide; it is about 16 ft. to the bottom of shaft and in whole ground. At the north shaft we have a branch of, or string, yielding 12 cwt. of ore per fathom; this string is independent of both the north and south veins, and the east and west vein. The sand and Hopkins levels are both without much change. The timber is all on the mine necessary for the erection of four workmen's cottages.

THELEIGH WOOD. —E. Hosking, W. Goldsworthy, June 24: The lode in the 44, east of the engine-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, and worth 10/- per fathom. We have commenced to cut through the lode in the 44, east of the cross-course, and so far as it is looking much the same as where cut through in the level above, producing good stones of tin; and as we drive south we expect it will further im-

prove. The lode in the 44, east of the cross-cut, on the north part, is worth 8/- per fathom. The stope in the back of the 44, west of the engine-shaft, is worth 16/- per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 34 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is worth 15/- per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 34 fm. level, east of the cross-course, under Harris's wife, is looking very well, and worth 24/- per fathom. The lode in the 34 east end, east of Harris's wife, is improving, and is now worth 12/- per fathom. There is no change to notice in any of the other stoves.

TREYARRACK. —J. Pope, June 24: In the engine-shaft sinking below the 60 the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of peach and spar, with occasional stones of tin, but at present not to value. In the 60 east the lode is fully 20 in. wide, and letting out water freely, composed of peach, with a little prian and tin; from the increase of water I expect a larger and better lode shortly. In the 48 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of tin. We have completed the plunger-lift, and shall now be sinking the shaft below the 60 at once.

TYLLWYD. —J. Paul, June 25: The lode in the 20, west of engine-shaft, is much the same as last reported on. A further improvement has taken place in the south-west level; lode all the width of the end, and will yield 1 ton 10 cwt. of lead per fathom, and likely to further improve as we proceed. All going on well.

VAN. —Capt. Williams, June 24: There is no alteration in the mine calling for particular remark, but I am happy to say that, upon the whole, it looks as well as ever. We have put down the guide rods, divided the shaft to the 75, and the cage is now able to go down there. The shaft also is in good course of sinking.

VITRE. —In the 20 the sinking is progressing favourably. In the 90 rise we have not yet made much progress in rising for some days, having been necessarily occupied in dialling to fix the correct point, and in other preliminary operations, but we expect to be rising in full force throughout next week. There are no other changes to report.

WHEAL WHALEY VOR. —W. H. Martin, June 25: The shaftmen are making

fair progress in cutting plat at the 180 considering the hard floors. The lode in the 170 east for the last 4 fathoms produces stones of tin, and the end presents a very kindly appearance. The lode in the 170 west end is not so congenial at present, it is disordered by floors of spar and soft pillars; there are several branches gone north, and it is our opinion that there is more lode standing in that direction, and in a few days we intend to cross-cut north. The lode in the rise in the back of the 170 is yielding good quality tinstuff, and the shoot of tin is going east as we rise.

WHEAL WYNDHAM. —J. G. Delbridge, June 25: The shaftmen are making

fair progress in cutting plat at the 180 considering the hard floors. The lode in the 170 east for the last 4 fathoms produces stones of tin, and the end presents a very kindly appearance. The lode in the 170 west end is not so congenial at present, it is disordered by floors of spar and soft pillars; there are several branches gone north, and it is our opinion that there is more lode standing in that direction, and in a few days we intend to cross-cut north. The lode in the rise in the back of the 170 is yielding good quality tinstuff, and the shoot of tin is going east as we rise.

WHEAL KITTY. —(St. Agnes). —Stephen Davey, John Williams, June 20: New Shaft, Pryor's Lode: The shaftmen are still engaged cutting plat at the 142; we hope to have it completed in the course of another week. The lode in the 142 driving north on the caunter is worth for tin 7/- per fathom. The lode in the 142 driving east is improving in appearance, and producing good stones of tin. We are still driving south in the 142 west, and hope to reach the lode in this direction in the course of a little time. The lode in the 130 driving west of shaft is worth for tin 14/- per fathom. The lode in the 118 driving east of shaft is worth for tin 10/- per fathom. The lode in the 90 driving west of shaft is worth for tin 11/- per fm. We have commenced sinking a winze below the 106 west, where the men are desuing the lode. The lode in the 20 driving east of shaft is presenting a better appearance than for some time past. The lode in the north adit level driving west of eastern boundary looks kindly for the production of mineral in depth.

WHEAL MARY HUTCHINGS. —H. Miners, June 25: There is no change to notice since my last report. The new south lode is still looking well, and worth from 15/- to 16/- per fathom.

WHEAL RUBY. —J. Richards, June 24: We have reached the main lode to the back of the cross-course without cross-cutting at a point where it is 3 ft. wide, and here it is intersected by a cross branch, and it is somewhat disordered in consequence, and shows that we are not yet free from the influence of the cross-course; it will be remembered that we had several of those cross veins east of cross-course, and the same may be expected west, therefore we may not have a settled and productive lode for 4 or 5 fathoms more, after this I expect soon to get into a good run of tin ground; the lode at present is composed of quartz, prian, gossan, with a little iron. The tin bearing portion on the south wall has not yet made its appearance, but from indications I am daily expecting it.

WHEAL UNY. —Wm. Rich, M. Rogers, S. Coade, jun., June 20: The lode in the 174, west of engine-shaft, is worth 10/- per fathom. The 184 east is worth 8/- per fathom. We shall resume driving the 150 west next week. The 150 east of Goodings's, is worth 6/- per fathom. The rise in the back of the 140, towards King's shaft, is worth 6/- per fathom. The 130 end, east of King's, is worth 8/- per fathom. The rise in the back of the 130, towards Hind's shaft, is in very hard ground; we have some 3 fms. to rise to communicate with the bottom of Hind's shaft; we have to-day set this shaft to sink by six men at 34/- per fathoms. The 120, east of King's, is worth 6/- per fathom. The 110 end east is worth 10/- per fathom. We have to-day set to sink a winze in the bottom of the 100, where the lode is worth 8/- per fathom. The 80 east is worth 6/- per fathom. There has been no lode discovered in the 30 cross-cut north. We think Davis's lode is split into branches, and have, therefore, suspended the drivage. We have to day sold 12 tons 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs.

WHITEHAVEN IRON MINES. —T. Rosewarne, June 24: I am pleased to say that the side vein in No. 1 drift is much improved, and will yield fully 20 tons of good ore per fathom; the stoves in this drift are all holding their productivity. There is also a little change in No. 1 drift for the better, the ground is a little easier for driving, and is giving out a large stream of water. We are now having a rise put up from this drift to the level above for ventilation, and to prove the character of the lode. If the ground continues as it is at present it will be put through in six weeks.—No. 2 Drift: We have cross-cut the lode here to the footwall, and find the lode to be fully 14 ft. wide, and of a very promising character. The men are now engaged in taking down the side of level to bring in the tramway; as soon as this is completed we shall commence to put up a rise, when I have no doubt we shall open up some fine stoves of ore.—No. 3 Drift: The lode is looking better than during the past few days. We have had to-day to set a winze in the 100, west of the 90 cross-cut, and the ground has greatly improved for driving.—No. 4: We have holed the rise in this drift, and the men are now engaged in driving on the course of the lode as fast as possible; the lode is fully 20 ft. wide, and will yield at that width 20 tons of the best quality ore to the cubic fathom.—No. 5: We have put six men to drive on with all speed. The quantity of ore carted to Drigg during the past fortnight is 218 tons 19 cwt. 3 qrs. 3 lbs.

WILLOUGHBY. —H. Nottingham, June 25: We have been obliged to suspend all work in the bottom levels since last Saturday week. We worked the wheel by day throughout last week, but now that we have crushed most of the leadstuff drawn to surface I have closed the reservoirs. There is not sufficient running from the Bed Lake to keep the water down in the mine, so that it would be a waste to run it till we have some from the other reservoirs to help it. The water is up within 3 fms. of the 13. There are four men working above the water as yet, but these will be driven out after this week. I have set a bargain to two of the men to clear and try for lead in No. 3 stope on Goddard's lode, on tribute, at 9/- per ton, and I am glad to say that the lode, which was close and poor when they began, is now opening out, and producing some nice lead, likely to make a fresh bunch.

WEST BODMIN. —No. 2 Drift: We have cross-cut the lode here to the footwall, and find the lode to be fully 14 ft. wide, and of a very promising character. The men are now engaged in taking down the side of level to bring in the tramway; as soon as this is completed we shall commence to put up a rise, when I have no doubt we shall open up some fine stoves of ore.—No. 3 Drift: The lode is looking better than during the past few days. We have had to-day to set a winze in the 100, west of the 90 cross-cut, and the ground has greatly improved for driving.—No. 4: We have holed the rise in this drift, and the men are now engaged in driving on the course of the lode as fast as possible; the lode is fully 20 ft. wide, and will yield at that width 20 tons of the best quality ore to the cubic fathom.—No. 5: We have put six men to drive on with all speed. The quantity of ore carted to Drigg during the past fortnight is 218 tons 19 cwt. 3 qrs. 3 lbs.

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second, in treating tinner's clippings with hydrochloric acid until about two-thirds of the tin upon the surface is dissolved therefrom, then introducing the same in a bath of hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, and chlorate of potash, until the remainder of the tin is dissolved. The said invention also consists in apparatus for carrying the above described processes into operation.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JUNE 26, 1874.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	IRON.	per ton.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Best selected... ^{per ton}	86	0	88	0	0	0	Bars Welsh, in London	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tough cake and tile	84	0	86	0	0	0	Do, to arrive	9	15	0	0	0	0	0
Sheathing & sheets	93	0	94	0	0	0	Nails rods	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolts	90	0	98	0	0	0	Staff, in London	11	5	0	11	0	0	0
Bottoms	93	0	95	0	0	0	Bars	ditto	11	10	0	14	0	0
Old	80	0	85	0	0	0	Hoops	ditto	12	10	0	14	0	0
Australian	88	0	90	0	0	0	Bars	at works	10	10	0	11	0	0
Wire	per lb.	0	1	0	0	0	Hoops	ditto	11	10	0	14	0	0
Tubes	0	1	0	0	1	0	Sheets, single, & plates	13	0	0	15	0	0	0
BRASS.	per lb.	0	0	0	0	0	Pig No. 1, in Wales	5	0	0	6	10	0	0
Sheets	10d.—11d.	0	0	0	0	0	Refined metal, ditto	5	0	0	8	0	0	0
Wire	10½d.—11d.	0	0	0	0	0	Bars, common, ditto	5	0	0	9	5	0	0
Tubes	11d.—12d.	0	0	0	0	0	Do, merchant, f.o.b. {	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow metal sheathing	8d.—8½d.	0	0	0	0	0	in Tyne or Tees	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheets	8d.	0	0	0	0	0	Do, railway, in Wales	7	15	0	8	0	0	0
SPELTER.	per ton.	0	0	0	0	0	Do, Swed. in London	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign on the spot.	22	5	0	—	—	0	To arrive	16	0	0	17	10	0	0
“	“	0	0	—	—	0	Pig, No. 1, in Clyde	4	15	0	5	5	0	0
TIN.	per ton.	0	0	0	0	0	Do, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	4	0	0	5	0	0	0
In sheets	28	0	0	—	—	0	Do, Nos. 3,4, f.o.b. do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)	19	15	0	—	—	0	TIN-PLATES show no improvement.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
STEEL.	per ton.	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
English blocks	£101	0	0	102	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do, bars (in brls.)	102	0	0	103	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do, refined	104	0	0	108	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banks	103	0	0	105	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Straits	101	0	0	102	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australian	98	0	0	99	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TIN-PLATES.	per box.	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Charcoal, 1st qua.	£1	10	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX Do., 1st quality	2	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IC Do., 2d quality	1	15	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX Do., 2d quality	2	1	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IC Coke	1	9	0	1	10	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX Ditto	1	15	0	1	16	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada plates, p. ton.	19	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, at works	18	10	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At the works, ls. to ls. 6d. per ton less.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terne plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

REMARKS.—Notwithstanding the favourable nature of many of the attendant circumstances which surround the metal trade at the moment—for instance, the cheapness of money, with a yet cheaper tendency—the prospects of the coming harvest, and the long period of dullness through which trade has passed, the markets are dreary and monotonous to the last degree, and the amount of business transacted is contracted within the narrowed limits. The reductions which have already taken place in the values of metals do not seem sufficient to afford any inducement to buyers to come forward and inspire the market with new life, and the time for the commencement of a period of permanent improvement appears to be again indefinitely deferred. There is no doubt but that the real cause of this condition of affairs is that to which unceasing reference has been made in these columns—the state of the labour question. It is true that in isolated districts the quarrel has been temporarily patched up, but there is no assurance yet afforded that a permanent basis has been arrived at upon which to enter upon such arrangements as will give confidence to manufacturers that they will find purchasers at a price to leave a profit, and to buyers that consumers will not be wanting to enable them to turn over their holdings to advantage.

COPPER.—This market was rather on the decline at the close of last week, and the tendency was somewhat accelerated when on Thursday last the charters were announced from Chili for the last half of May, and were found to consist of 2700 tons—1800 tons ores and regulus, and 900 tons of bars. The corresponding charters of previous years were as follows:—1873, 1900 tons; 1872, 3450 tons; 1871, 886 tons; and 1870, 3648 tons. The price of ore is about 15s. 6d. per unit. Chili bars are quoted 79s. cash for g.o.b., and Burra copper 87s.; tough copper, 85s.; best select, 87s.; and 4 by 4 India sheets, 93s. There is very little doing in manufactured descriptions, and yellow metal is likewise dull of sale.

IRON.—The reassuring event with which the week opened was a report of the termination of the Cleveland strike after a continuance of six weeks. The event, brought about by a resolution of the Miners' Council, at a meeting held at Saltburn-by-the-Sea, on Saturday last, is hailed as the commencement of better days. The men have accepted the terms offered by their employers, and that they have done so mainly due to the efforts of Messrs. Birt and Casey, of South Yorkshire, and Mr. Brown, of Hanley, who being members of the National Miners' Association strongly urged upon the meeting of the men assembled on the occasion the advisability of closing with the masters' terms. The feeling expressed at the meeting was distinctly in favour of maintaining their own ground, but the gentlemen who addressed the meeting impressed upon them the actual condition of the trade, which necessitated the required reduction, and the men were wise enough to shape their course accordingly. After the preliminary meeting, to which reference has been made, had been held, the gentlemen who had taken an active part therein made a tour through the mining district in the neighbourhood, and by dint of earnest argument and sound advice induced the men to fall into the views they set before them, and a considerable majority of a meeting of delegates, held on the 18th inst., voted for the acceptance of a reduction of 2d. per ton, or about 12½ per cent, upon the rate of wages. These were the terms required by the masters six weeks ago, and upon which the men thought well to strike. Since then the masters have made known their intention upon insisting upon a further reduction of 1d. per ton should the men not return to their work within a stipulated period, which has since elapsed, but the delegates were of opinion that this fine would not be levied; and at a meeting, the same evening, of masters the 1d. reduction was remitted, but a stipulation was made, which was most distasteful to the men, and which it was thought would not be accepted by them, but to which they have yielded their unwilling assent, to the effect that should any claim arise in reference to wages, either from the side of the masters or the men, before the end of the year it should be referred to arbitration, power being granted to both parties to adduce whatever evidence they might think proper. To any unprejudiced mind this proposition would seem to bear upon the face of it of fair dealing, but the only basis upon which the men are prepared to approve of the principle of arbitration is that of taking the selling price of ironstone sent to the open market. This really forms but a small item in the calculation. By far the larger portion of the ironstone wrought in the district is smelted by the proprietors themselves, or if not it is disposed of by contracts, extending over prolonged periods, and for large quantities, so that only a very insignificant portion of the whole produce finds its way into the open market. For these reasons the employers objected to the terms of arbitration suggested by the men, and pressed upon them the necessity of embracing a wider field, with the view of arriving at a more correct conclusion.

Arbitration has been resorted to with great success in the malleable iron trade in the North of England, and at this moment the Durham miners are most anxious to induce their employers to consent to the very mode which the Cleveland men were indisposed to accept. It is said that the attitude occupied by the Cleveland men is to be attributed to a mistake into which they had fallen with reference to the result of an arbitration question which was disposed of in the ironstone trade rather more than a year ago. The employers then refused the demand of the men for an advance of 12½ per cent, upon their wages. Mr. Kettle was appointed arbitrator, and he found that the position of the Cleveland miners was in no wise worse than that of the Durham pitmen—the average earnings of each being about 7s. per diem. Between the time referred to, and the present the price of iron has fallen to nearly half its former value, but though this is so, and the decline in value has been going on for a very considerable time, no proposition for a reduction in wages has been made until two months ago, when there can be no doubt the amount proposed was not out of proportion with the requirements of the case; but the men refused to acknowledge the necessity of any reduction until their own pressing necessity, combined with the arguments used by their best and truest friends, constrained them to adopt a wiser and a happier policy—that of submission. It is reported that about 10,000 men have been thrown out of employ in consequence of the strike. This force suffices to raise the ironstone in the district, which is computed to yield annually about 6,000,000 tons of ore or 2,000,000 tons of pigs—the production of the whole country being estimated at about 6,000,000 tons. Had the strike continued until the supplies of ironstone and pig iron in the district had become exhausted, it is believed that a quarter of a million of men would have been thrown out of employ. Happily, such a catastrophe has been averted. The supplies of the raw material have sufficed to keep the finished ironworks in partial employ; and owing to the dullness of the demand, brought about in great measure by the uncertainty with which contracts could be executed in the district, so that work which would naturally have been placed there had to be given out elsewhere, there has been no pressure upon the finished-iron works, and supplies of pig iron have proved sufficient. The money loss resulting directly from the strike is deemed to be not less than 60,000*l.* in wages alone; but this fails to cover the loss entailed upon capitalists by money lying idle and by the non-sale of the raw material. It is true that the evil might have been more extended and the consequences more serious; but they are quite serious enough, and it will be long ere the district recovers from the results of the six weeks' strike.

The Middlesbrough market has been in a state of expectancy, awaiting the result of the Cleveland differences, and so soon as it was known that the men had gone in prices became easier, and pigs have been offered as low as 72s. 6d. for No. 3. The general trade is at such a low ebb that the purchasing power is at the moment limited. America is not in the market to any extent, and Russia has not come forward as usual, while other centres of consumption are still keeping aloof, but for all this the time may not be very far distant when a return to some measure of vitality may be looked for. The possibilities of improvement which are beginning to take tangible form in the North of England are to be discerned in the reports received from South Wales. The total quantity of iron cleared from that district during last month amounted to 46,884 tons, which was in excess of the clearances of former months. Orders are looked for, and although they are long in coming it is hoped that when the trade throughout the country shall present an appearance of being settled these orders will be given out, and the second half of the year prove more productive than that which is just closing upon us. The Scotch pig-iron market,

which closed last week at 97s., opened on Monday last at a lower figure, and business upon ordinary terms was done at 95s., but towards the close the market improved to 99s. 6d., usual terms, and 100s. and 102s. 6d., cash next day. On Wednesday the market was quiet, and the few transactions which occurred were at irregular prices. Yesterday's business was limited. Business was done at 99s., 100s., cash to-day, and 87s. for cash on Monday.

SHIPMENTS.

Week ending June 21, 1873 Tons 12,287

Week ending June 29, 1874 5,475

Decrease 6,812

Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1873 128,074

Total increase of imports since the same period 30,586

Total stock now in store 37,800

Being in excess of the stock at the end of last month to the extent of 12,600 tons.

LEAD.—The market is quiet, but firm. Good soft English pig is obtainable at about 21s.; L.B., 21s. 5s.; and Spanish lead, without silver, 20s. 10s.

ZINC.—150 tons London rolled sold at 25s. 17s. 6d.

QUICKSILVER.—Unaltered in price, but very firm.

TIN.—During the early part of the week the market was very quiet, and there was but a slight variation in quotations; but on Wednesday last the market bid fair to resume its former activity.

A considerable business was transacted in Australian varieties more particularly, and somewhat higher prices were realised for Straits tin, which sold from 100s. to 101s. cash, and Australian 97s. to 99s. Later on in the week the market became less active, and now there is very little doing.

TIN-PLATES.—show no improvement.

Messrs. James and Shakespeare.—**COPPER:** Small quantities of Chili ore and regulus have been sold by private contract, the former at 15s. and 15s. 6d., the latter at 15s. 6d. per unit. At the Swansea Ticketing, on the 23rd inst., 100s. tons

gesses, and more space is obtained, the output will increase, but full duty will only be attained when the lode can be quarried through its entire length from east to west. Surveys are being made with a view to see if it may not be practicable permanently to increase the water supply. If this can be accomplished, it will greatly add to the value of the property by increasing the power of reducing large quantities of ore continuously throughout the year, and the labour-saving machinery when in full operation will ensure its being done at the least possible cost. All difficulty as regards the drainage of the old excavation, and conveying the water to the pumps in the new shafts, has been satisfactorily overcome by the very convenient arrangement of the bore-hole and tap. By this means the new excavations will be kept much freer from water than is usual in most deep mines. The Chairman said that the output was being rapidly increased, and by the end of next year it would, probably, be more than doubled. Don Pedro, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ dis.; the estimate for May is 4500 oitavas, and weighed to date 3200 oitavas.

United Mexican, 4 to 4½; the latest advices to hand are of a favourable character; the boulder in the adit is disappearing, and from the new "appearances" it is hoped that within a few weeks the crudeness of the rock will have been passed, and the lode will have become better and more uniform. The next advices are awaited with much interest. Eclipse: Mr. Willett has returned from the mines, and gives a most satisfactory description of them. A meeting will shortly be convened for the purpose of submitting detailed reports.

Van, 2½, 30; the various ends remain without alteration in value. The bottom levels are opening out in a good lode, and in the upper levels the mine westward is assuming a richer appearance. Van Consols, 4 to 4½; a very large business has been transacted during the week, and many shares have changed hands. Reports from the 25th mine are most encouraging. The manager, writing on the 25th inst., says: "There is sure to be immense quantities of ore here. Everything is in favour of it." Pennerley, 1½ to 1½; a report of the annual meeting, held this week, will be found in another column. From the information given to the shareholders it would appear that the mine is looking much better than for some time past, especially at Potter's Pit. The sale this week—80 tons—realised 1028. It might be well to mention that at the meeting it was officially stated that the company was now working to a profit, which would be more considerable but for the drop in the price of lead ore. The company were obtaining 3½ per ton more for a similar produce this time last year. Bog, ½ to 1; the annual meeting was held on Wednesday last. A full report will be found in another column. The agent gives a very cheering account of the bottom levels, and says that when further extended he anticipates meeting the runs of rich ore worked on in the upper levels by former owners. The returns are increasing, the sale this month being 60 tons, realising 780.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—

Bog, ½ to 1; Carn Brea, 6½ to 70; Cook's Kitchen, 9 to 10; Devon Great Consols, 4 to 4½; Dolecoath, 48 to 48; East Caradon, ½ to 1; East Lovell, 12 to 13; Great Laxey, 11½ to 12½; Great Wheal Vor, ¾ to ¾; Hindington Down, 1 to 1½; Marke Vaux, ¾ to ¾; Pennerley, 1½ to 1½; Perkins Beach, ¾ to ¾; Parys Mountain, ¾ to ¾; Penstrithal, ½ to ¾; Roman Gravels, 15½ to 16½; Parys Mountain, ¾ to ¾; Tincroft, 32½ to 33½; Tankerville, 8½ to 8½; Van, 27 to 29; Van Consols, 4 to 4½; West Bassett, 9½ to 9½; West Chiverton, 1½ to 1½; West Eggar Lie, 2½ to 2½; West Tankerville, 1½ to 1½; Wheal Grenville, 4 to 5½; Alma and Tinto, ½ to ½; Birdseye Creek, 3½ to 3½; Cedar Creek, 2½ to 2½; Colorado Terrible, 4½ to 4½; Chontales, ½ to ½; Don Pedro, ½ to ½ dis.; Eberhardt and Aurora, 2½ to 3½; Emma, 2½ to 2½; Flagstaff, 3½ to 3½; Frontino and Bolivia, ½ to ½; Independence, 2½ to 2½; Last Chance, 1½ to 1½; Malpaso, ½ to ½; Malabar, ½ to ½; New Pacific, 7½ to 10; New Querida, 3½ to 3½; Poco Phillip, 3½ to 3½; Rio Tinto, ½ to ½ dis.; Rica, ½ to ½; Richmond Consolidated, 6½ to 7; Sweetland Creek, 1½ to 1½; St. John del Rey, 24½ to 25½; Sierra Run, ¾ to ¾; Utah, 1½ to 1½; United Mexican, 4 to 4½; Gold Run, ¾ to ¾; New Zealand Kapanga, 4½ to 5; Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; Holcombe Valley, 7½ to 1.

COLLIERS AND IRON COMPANIES.—The extent of business transacted during the week has been moderate, and confined in a great measure to Pelsall Coal, Ebbw Vale, Cardiff and Swansea, Thorpe's Grawber, Silksone Fall, Cleo Hill, United Bituminous, New Sharstone, West Mostyn, Chapel House, Wedgwood, Newport Abercarn, Welsh Freehold, and one or two others. Pelsall Coal, 3, 1 dis.; at the meeting, held to-day, the report stated that the profits for the year amounted to 11,653/-, out of which a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. was declared; the vendors have completed the transfer of the property, and the whole of the purchase money, including 35,000/- in mortgage debentures, has been paid them; the share has shown an important recovery. West Mostyn, 38s. to 40s.; Newport Abercarn, 3½ to 3½. With reference to a notice to wind up the Santander Iron Ore Company, Messrs. Churchill and Sims (agents of the Santander Mining Company) informed us that their company has been in active and remunerative operation since its incorporation, and that when the former company was formed, at the latter end of 1873, they protested against its similar application. Bolekow Vaughan, 20½ to 21½ prem.; ditto B, 50 to 52; Five per cent. Preference, 20 to 21. Palmer's Shipbuilding, 9½, 8½ dis.

The case of Birket, Ashbury Iron Ore Company was heard in the Exchequer, on Saturday, and will ultimately be carried before the House of Lords. The point at issue is important, as deciding whether a company can or cannot extend its sphere of operation as defined in the Memorandum of Association, the shareholders assenting thereto. In practice it has usually been assumed that any alteration can be made by special meetings, and contracts entered into accordingly. But Mr. Justice Keeling, Mr. Justice Quain, and Mr. Justice Grove hold that any such contracts cannot be ratified unless agreed to by every individual shareholder—in most cases an utter impossibility. A final decision on the vexed question of contracts, and on the 26th Clause of the Companies Acts, is much to be desired.

Silkstone and Dodworth, 18 to 20; the transfer books will be closed until July 20. New Sharstone, 6, 5 dis.; Ebbw Vale, 6, 5 dis.; Ifton Rhyn, 8½, 5½ dis. The first annual meeting of William Cooke and Co., Limited (steel, iron, and wire) was held on Monday, when the accounts, owing to excessive prices of coal, loss on contracts, and kindred causes, showed a loss on the year's operations of 6954/-; a letter was read from the vendors, stating that they much regretted that the first year's operations had resulted in a loss, and that the contracts handed over had not proved so remunerative as was anticipated. The amount due to them from the company on these contracts was 11,325/-, and on condition of a general release from the contracts being granted they proposed to forego their claim to this amount. The offer, which admitted of a 10 per cent. dividend being declared, was unanimously accepted. At the next meeting it is hoped to show a very different state of affairs.

Carlton and Swansea, 4 to 4½; shares are being bought up. Chapel House, 4 to 4½; United Bituminous, 15s. to 20s.; Welsh Freehold, 4 to 5. Cleo Hills remain dull, at 1½ to 2s. A petition to wind up Dunraven Adare Coal is to be heard on July 4; the affairs of the company seem to be in great confusion, and their debts are considerable. Monkland, 90s. to 90s.; Wellington Iron, 8 to 10; Silkstone Fall, 3½ to 4½; West Mostyn, 1½ to 2½.

The first meeting of the Glaisdale Whinstone Quarry Company was held this week, at the Guildhall Tavern, when a very satisfactory report was presented. Since the present company took possession of the property wonderful progress has been made in the works. One of Marsden's stone-breakers has been purchased, together with a fine 8-horse power engine from Messrs. Robey and Co., of Lincoln. The company are now busily engaged in fixing the machinery, and in the course of a few days the quarry will be in full working order for turning out large quantities of machine-broken stone. It will be remembered that Mr. Robt. Etheridge, F.G.S., stated that 100 tons of whinstone per day would be returned, at a profit of 2s. 6d. per ton to the company. The vendors have such confidence in the property that they have taken all the purchase-money in shares. There now remains 1000 shares to be issued.

Mr. J. D. Shakespeare, F.G.S., a director of the Cardiff and Swansea Steam Coal Company, has been elected a director of the West Mostyn Company. Satisfactory progress is being made with the sinking, and there is every probability of the coal being put sooner than anticipated. A dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. will be paid next month. Rhondda Merthyr Steam Coal, 25 to 30 prem. Great Western, 3 to 4 prem.

A petition for winding up the Dunraven Adare Coal and Iron Company is to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on July 4.

At Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1008 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 12,830. 0s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard for 9 per cent. produce, 97L. 11s.; average produce, 16s.; average price per ton, 12L. 5s. 7d.; quantity of fine copper, 16s. tons 11 cwt. The following are the particulars of the two last sales:—

June 8. Tons. Standard. Produce. Per ton. Per unit. Ore copper. 1341 495 18 6 195 12 8 14s 1d. 274 11 6

1008 97 11 6 163 12 5 7 15 0 75 0 0

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 17. 13s., and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. 3d. There will be offered for sale, on July 7, 1649 tons, from the Cape, Berehaven, Knockmahan, Australia, and elsewhere.

AUSTRALASIAN GOLD.—The value of the gold imported into the United Kingdom from the Australian colonies and New Zealand amounted in May to 393,192/-, as compared with 355,764/- in May, 1873, and 302,502/- in May, 1872. In the five months ending the 31st of May this year the aggregate value of the imports was 2,175,849/-, as compared with 4,119,212/- in the corresponding period of 1873, and 2,616,350/- in the corresponding period of 1872. The imports will be seen to have considerably declined this year. Returned diggers from the Palmer, Queensland, report unfavourably as to the yield of gold in that neighbourhood. Alluvial mining has been somewhat dull at Ballarat, Victoria; but prospecting for new deep leads of wash

dirt has been energetically carried on by some of the local companies. At Ballarat East some of the new quartz mines yield well, and that part of the Ballarat district is likely to maintain a good reputation.

* * * With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Original Correspondence: The Emma Mine; Flagstaff and Last Chance; French Guiana (J. Eddy); Destruction of Central City, Colorado, by Fire (C. S. Richardson); Treatment of Poor Ores; Diamond Fuel Company (F. L. Price); Science of Mining (R. Knapp); Improvements in Lighting Mines (illustrated); St. Ives (Cornwall) Railway; British and Foreign Mining (A. W. Thomas and Co.); West Great Work Mine (H. G. Sharpe); Van Consols Mine; Ruby Consolidated Mining Company—West Great Work—Great North Cardron—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—South African Diamond Diggings—Chicago Silver Mining Company—Gold Run Hydraulic Company—Holcombe Valley Mines—Patent Matters, &c.

CHAPEL HOUSE.—The reports from this colliery continue satisfactory. The men are working steadily, and imminent strikes at some collieries in the neighbourhood are causing a firmness in the market which cannot fail to beneficially affect the business of any colliery where the output is maintained as it is here, and the company will be enabled very shortly to declare another dividend.

ECLIPSE.—We learn that Mr. C. V. Willett, who left for California in April to visit these mines as the representative of the Eclipse Gold Mining and Quartz Crushing Company, has arrived in England. Mr. Willett gives the most satisfactory accounts of the mines, and fully confirms all that Capt. Eudey has stated respecting them. The present company are fortunate in having secured such a valuable property. It is expected that a meeting of the shareholders will shortly be convened for the purpose of receiving a full report from Mr. Willett.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—It is stated there is a great improvement in the 150, the lode being 18 ft. wide, and very rich.

SADDLEBACK LEAD MINE.—This mine, situated at Threlkeld, near Keswick, in Cumberland, promises to become one of the richest mines in the district. There are no less than four veins known in the sett, and these veins can be explored for a length of 1½ mile, to a depth averaging 100 fms., by means of adit levels. In one of the veins (Gatehill) a course of ore 25 fms. in length has been driven through, and found to yield on an average 1 ton of ore per fathom; whilst the ore in the forehead is even richer, as it is 9 in. wide. The ground in this vein can be stope at 2 per fathom, so that a very handsome profit can at once be realised. In another vein which has been driven upon further down the valley, called Wood-End Van, the prospects for ore are very encouraging. The vein in this forehead is strong, containing 6 in. of blonde, and presents every indication of the proximity of a large body of galena. At Gatehill High Level a temporary washing floor has been erected, and in a month's time a good parcel of ore will be ready for the market. From the unusual natural advantages these mines possess in the size and quality of the veins, their vicinity to Threlkeld Railway Station, which is distant only two miles, and the small expense incurred in working them, and from many other local advantages, all tending to reduce the usual cost attendant on undertakings of this nature, there is no reason why they should not in a very short time prove as valuable a property as the famous Greenside Mines, which are only six miles distant. There is great excitement in the neighbourhood about this mine, and the shares are quoted at 100 per cent. premium.

LEAD ORES.			
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.
June 20	Great Laxey	100	£21 11 6
	Cefn Brynwo	15	12 5 0
	Balaikorkish	50	12 1 6
24	Willoughby	7½	12 8 6
	ditto	7½	12 8 6
	Green Hurth	60	13 15 0
	Bog	60	13 0 0
	Pennerley	80	12 17 0
	Langley Barony	60	12 18 3

Purchasers.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
June 20	Great Laxey	100	£21 11 6	Adam Eytton.
	Cefn Brynwo	15	12 5 0	Nevill, Drury, and Co.
	Balaikorkish	50	12 1 6	Trefftz's Executors.
	Willoughby	7½	12 8 6	A. Eytton.
	ditto	7½	12 8 6	Glover and Robinson.
	Green Hurth	60	13 15 0	Locke, Blackett, and Co.
	Bog	60	13 0 0	Nevill, Drury, and Co.
	Pennerley	80	12 17 0	ditto
	Langley Barony	60	12 18 3	Shield and Dinning.

BLACK TIN.			
Date.	Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.
June 20	Wheat Umy	12 10 2 11	£56 0 0 ... £ 701 13 6

Bolitho.

COPPER ORES.			
Date.	Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.
June 11	Caldbeck Fells	6 6 1 0	£20 8 0 ...
	ditto	8 5 2 0	7 12 6 ...

Amount. Purchasers.

Date.	Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
June 11	Caldbeck Fells	6 6 1 0	£20 8 0 ...	—	J. Bibby.
	ditto	8 5 2 0	7 12 6	—	—

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

APPROACHING EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY IN IRELAND.

DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF JOSEPH DICKINSON, Esq., H.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

PERSONS IN IRELAND, desirous of being EXAMINED (in this district) for MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY, under the above-named Act, should at once COMMUNICATE with the Secretary to the Board of the above-mentioned District, at the following address.

By order of the Board,
MASKELL WM. PEACE, Secretary,
Leader's-buildings, King-street, Wigan.

SULPHUR MINE, in ITALY, TO BE SOLD, to pay over 35 per cent., ready for active working.

For particulars, address "Spero," Messrs. Deacons, Leadenhall-street, London.

M. R. R. PERCY ROBERTS, FINANCIAL AGENT, 60, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

MESSRS. CAMERON AND CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS AND SHARE BROKERS, BRIDGE STREET CHAMBERS, CHESTER.

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M. R. T. PARKYN, MINING ENGINEER, ST. AUSTELL, (30 years' practical experience) can recommend SHARES in the EAST ST. DENNIS and HEATH HILL MINES with the greatest confidence. These are safe to buy.

Bankers: South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

M. R. J. HODGE, having had thirty-five years' PRACTICAL MINING, offers his ADVICE to CAPITALISTS, INTENDING PURCHASERS, or SELLERS, 16, ALBERT ROAD, PLYMOUTH.

T H O M A S E D G L E Y A N D C O., AGENTS for the PURCHASE and SALE of COLLIERIES, AND OTHER MINERAL PROPERTIES, &c. MANSION HOUSE CHAMBERS, 12, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

M. R. J. S. M E R R Y, ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, SWANSEA.

HARLAND AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 235 and 236, GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C., Transact business in Liverpool General Warehousing Company, People's Café Companys, Chapel House, Altimari, Cardiff and Swansea, Welsh Freehold, United Bituminous, and Cleo Hill Colliery—Tankerville, West Tankerville, Lovell, Denbighshire, Tylwyd, Roman Grav

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference."

EXTRACTING SILVER AND COPPER FROM POOR ORES.—Your correspondent "Rex," in his letter published in the Supplement to the Journal of June 13, states that at a mine in Wales ore containing only 8 per cent. of lead, with 12 oz. of silver and 1/2 per cent. of copper, is economically treated by grinding, calcining, chloridizing, and precipitation. Will "Rex" kindly state where the process can be seen in operation?—D. P. S.

ECLIPSE—"J. W." (San Francisco).—The letter and enclosure have been received, and enquiry shall be made as to the particulars named. See a notice among our Foreign Mining Intelligence.

HOLMEHURST AND KELLY BRAY.—Can any reader give me some information about these mines, in which I still hold, or suppose I hold, many shares? The fact is from the time I bought the shares some years ago up to now I have never heard anything from the secretary or directors regarding the condition, prospects, or even existence of the mines. I have reason to believe the mines have been wound up, but if so neither the official liquidator nor the secretary have ever taken the slightest notice of my claims—no more, indeed, than if they never existed. Can anyone tell me if the mines have been sold, or if the company have possession of them still? I should also be glad to know the name and address of the secretary if there is one. If the mine has been wound up do I forfeit my claims thereby to any share in them as part proprietor, supposing they have not been sold?—A SHAREHOLDER.

WEST TANKERVILLE.—"One who Bought at a Premium" should write to the Secretary, who will explain, and give the information desired.

CLEE HILL COLLIERIES.—We have withheld the publication of two letters on the understanding that some official information will be forwarded next week.

Received.—"A. B. S."—"T. B."—"C. S. R." (Colorado)—"Amicus"—"J. R. H." (Tunbridge)—"M. R." (Neath)—"Shareholder" (Dylije)—"Euclid." We could not publish such an elaborate statement; it should be forwarded to the directors, whom it might interest—"F. S. A." should apply to his solicitor—"G. A."—"N. R." Next week.

SCALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—Our charge for general advertisements is—six lines and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, 8d. Average, 12 words per line.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

AMERICAN SUBSCRIBERS.—In reply to several enquiries, it may be stated that subscribers in the United States can be supplied with the *Mining Journal*, post free, at the price of \$8.50c. gold per annum, payable in advance, by remitting to Mr. D. Van Nostrand, publisher, and importer of scientific books, &c., Murray-street, New York; or, direct to our Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 27, 1874.

EXTINGUISHING FIRES IN COLLIERIES.

A serious fire which took place at the Kilburn Colliery, near Ripley, Derbyshire, early on Sunday morning, and was not put out up to Thursday, forcibly illustrates the necessity of mineowners having the best known appliances at hand for extinguishing fires, in which not only the lives of the workmen but much valuable property are involved. In the case alluded to several of the miners narrowly escaped with their lives whilst exploring the workings, with the object of rescuing those in them, and at one time it was as much as the medical men could do to bring them round again. The fire broke out in the vicinity of the waste pipe, and soon extended, so that it was found necessary to send a good deal of water to the bottom, as well as to brick up some of the air-ways. This will cause a serious loss, not only to the miners but also to the owners. Of the destructive character of a fire taking place in a colliery we have an instance in the one that occurred at Darfield Main, near Barnsley, at the close of 1872, which had to be sealed up for several months, resulting in a loss to the owners of more than 100,000L. Now, had some of the machines of DENAYROUZE, or "L'Extincteur" of DICK been available, all that great loss would have been saved. So it would have been, we have little doubt, at Kilburn, where the explorers might have passed through the deadly gases and put out the fire had they been provided with the means now placed within the reach of colliery owners by the inventions to which we have alluded. M. DENAYROUZE and others have solved the problem of breathing and affording light to men in mines in the midst of the most deadly gases. The invention of the former consists of an air-pump, with an air tube wound on a self-regulating coil, with a lamp specially adapted for the work it has to do. There is a regulator, to be carried on the back of a man, and which provides the air necessary for the bearer of it, as well as for maintaining the light. The lamp burns in an atmosphere wholly independent of that of the mine, the air coming from the regulator being always exempt from carburets of hydrogen. In exploring a mine, the man has a breathing tube fixed under the air-chamber, and, putting it into his mouth, draws his supply of air through the regulator at such pressure as he himself finds necessary for his own comfort. The eyes are protected from danger by means of a simple and convenient arrangement. Thus equipped, a man can penetrate the workings of a colliery for a considerable distance, and work in an inflammable atmosphere with the greatest safety, for an almost inexhaustible supply of pure air can be assured to him at almost any distance he may be from the mouth of the pit. By this means work, it appears, can not only be carried on in a place charged with gas but also under water—an object of very great importance indeed. We are glad to find that the value of the invention of M. DENAYROUZE is being recognised by our colliery owners, for some experiments we recently witnessed with it were most satisfactory, proving that there is no difficulty whatever in exploring the workings of a mine after an explosion or a fire, for the purpose of saving life or preventing the destruction of valuable property.

Another very valuable invention is that known as DICK's chemical, portable, and self-acting fire-engine, "L'Extincteur," several of which are now to be found at a great many collieries, in Yorkshire in particular. A few days since, whilst in Manchester, we had the opportunity of thoroughly examining those machines, having previously seen one tested in the extinguishing of a fire, in which the combustibles were wood saturated with tar. It was really wonderful to see how quickly the fiercely burning mass of inflammable material was overpowered by the gaseous water thrown upon it. The experiment was made in the South Yorkshire district, where the collieries are the most fiery in the kingdom, and in the presence of a large number of the principal colliery owners in the West Riding. There was but one opinion expressed—that nothing could be better adapted for putting out fires that might take place either on the surface or underground. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that orders were secured for a large number of the extinteur and air-bag respirators, which are now to be found at the well-known Oaks Colliery, Messrs. POPE and PEARSON'S, Messrs. BRADDOCKS and Co. (Limited), the Thorncliffe Collieries, and many others in Yorkshire and Derbyshire. The chief merit of the invention consists in the introduction of carbonic acid gas, generated in an air-chamber, and held in solution by water. The immediate propulsion of the gaseous fluid upon the fire when the carbonic acid gas is evolved causes the almost instantaneous extinction of the flames. The extinteur consists of a cylindrical-shaped vessel, with an aperture for charging it with chemicals, and tap and tube for directing the contents on to the fire. It is filled with water, which becomes, by the admixture of two chemicals, densely charged with carbonic acid gas. When the water reaches the fire the gas is evolved, and immediately, by the displacement of the oxygen of the atmosphere, destroys the flames. Placed, or rather strapped, on the back of a man it can be successfully used, or, along with the patent air-bag respirator, mines filled with gas can be explored, and successfully used in extinguishing such a fire as that alluded to in the early part of our notice. The "air-bag" consists of an air-tight bag simply, and is suspended on the back by means of shoulder straps, and filled, by means of a pair of bellows, in less than two

minutes with air sufficient to last for 10, 20, or 40 minutes. The moderate prices of DENAYROUZE'S, DICK'S, and similar apparatus, should ensure their being found at most of our collieries. The inventions we have here drawn attention to strongly recommend themselves to the consideration of colliery owners and others as most important guards in case of fires or accidents in coal or other mines.

AMERICAN COAL.

Every now and then we receive glowing accounts of the coal wealth of some of the Southern States of the American Union, and especially of the States of Alabama and Virginia; yet somehow or other this coal remains unworked. Virginia has coal mountains, but they remain comparatively untouched; and the naturally proud and haughty Virginians—for the "first families of Virginia" are the most aristocratic of Americans—are not above confessing that their Commonwealth is too poor to be in a position to pay the full amount of interest upon their State debt. Is there any connection between untouched Virginian coal and depreciated Virginian credit? We think there is, and that until the Virginians can be brought to see the rigid necessity which devolves upon them of sacredly maintaining the public credit of their Commonwealth its resources will remain neglected, and the State will vegetate in its present pitiable poverty. In 1866 or 1867 we could make some allowance for Virginian defaults. The State had borne the main shock of a great civil war, and was bleeding at every pore from the terrible wounds which the fratricidal conflict had inflicted. But we find it difficult to make any allowance for Virginian discredit in 1874. Seven years of comparative tranquillity ought to have sufficed to efface the traces of the great duels fought between LONGSTREET, STONEWALL JACKSON, and LEE on the one side, and McCLELLAN, MEADE, and GRANT on the other. The green grass now waves luxuriantly over Virginian battle-fields, and another generation has almost sprung up and made good the gaps which the great war occasioned by too many family fire-sides. Nevertheless, Virginia is only doling out to her creditors a miserable apology for the interest which is due to them, and she has solemnly placed on record in an act of her Legislature the humiliating admission that this is "all that the Commonwealth is able to pay at present." Virginian indolence seems to outweigh Virginian self-respect; the Virginian public has too weak an appreciation of the force of credit to raise a sufficient amount of revenue either by loans or taxation to enable the State Treasurer to fulfil the public obligations, and the consequence is that Virginia remains a State avoided by observant capitalists on both sides of the Atlantic.

What holds good of Virginia applies with probably even greater force to Alabama. Englishmen have always felt a kindly interest in Virginia, but they know very little of Alabama. Nevertheless, what they do know of that State is, unfortunately, little favourable. It is not so long since that a railroad loan was brought out in England—and, we believe, also in France—under the style and title of Alabama and Chattanooga Railway Eight per Cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the State of Alabama. The bait of 8 per cent. was greedily swallowed by the class of needy small investors who fancy that somehow or another a kind and merciful Providence will supply them with investments yielding a secure interest of 8 per cent. per annum. The Alabama and Chattanooga bondholders found themselves miserably deceived. The State shuffed off the pretended guarantee; and, instead of being blessed with 8 per cent. coupons regularly paid, the unfortunate bondholders found themselves cursed with an abundant harvest of weeping anxieties. The latest advices certainly seem to point to something like tardy justice. The road has been seized and sold, and a promise is given that the arrears of interest due upon the bonds shall now be paid. This is satisfactory so far as it goes; but it is still not clear that the capital represented by the bonds is equally secure, and, moreover, a shock has been given by the whole transaction to the credit of Alabama, from which the recovery must necessarily be slow and painful. The effect of Alabama financial muddling—to use a comparatively mild expression—is seen in the neglect of Alabama coal resources, which are just as much passed over as the coal deposits of Virginia. Yet Alabama is said to have one coal field, the Black Warrior, which embraces about 5000 square miles, and yields a bituminous coal, which burns freely, cokes well, and makes good gas. If Alabama coal and Alabama iron were fully utilised, Alabama would be a far more prosperous community than it is at present. But then the old difficulty crops up. Alabama is heedless of the laws of credit; either she does not know them, or, if she does, she suffers her public men to fritter away her financial good name.

LIGHT AND ECONOMIC TRAMWAYS.

Reference was made in the *Mining Journal* of April 25 to an improved method of transport without breaking bulk on mixed-gauge railways, invented by Mr. JOHN WALKER, of James-street, Old-street, and the patents having now been completed some further details of the invention can be given. The first object of the invention is to make the top surface of the rail as low as possible to the ballast, to prevent the wheels from jarring the sleepers or bottom frame of the railway. To accomplish this each sleeper is notched out by four circular saws from 2 in. to 3 in. deep, and to the exact gauge required for the railway. These notches or grooves cut across the sleepers are to receive the rails, and may be so made as to fit down tight, or have space for a wedge on the outside. The rail is formed of one piece of timber in the centre, and an iron plate on each side, and is called the composite rail. The timber may be 3½ in. deep by 1½ in. thick, and the two plates of iron 3½ in. deep by ½ in. or 3-16 in. thick; these plates are either riveted or screwed together on the timber, taking care that no joint of iron or timber rests upon the same sleeper. In this way we have a continuous rail without a butt joint, which not only makes a strong rail but also the most pleasant to travel on, having just enough elasticity to secure that purpose. By placing the rails into the sleeper instead of on the top, they form in themselves a complete frame independent of spikes or screws to whatever length they may be carried, and as each sleeper is exactly alike, the rails will also be perfectly true, so that the wheels of the engine may fit exactly, instead of oscillating from side to side, doing more damage to the rails than the weight of the engine.

For general traffic the head of the rail is formed either of angle-iron or a steel cap, bolted through the rail with bolts and nuts, care being taken that the joint is not over any other joints of the rail; in this way when the cap wears out it is easily renewed without disturbing the framework of the rails, and at a very small cost, and great saving in labour and materials, thus rendering this invention of the greatest importance for branch lines, and also wherever railways are required to open up new countries, when the cost would, it is estimated, amount to about one-half that of the present system. From a series of carefully conducted experiments made by Mr. David Kirkaldy, it appears that, taking the centre between the sleepers, a rail 3½ in. deep is equal to 9 tons; 4½ in. deep, 14 tons; and 5 in. deep, 18 tons. There would, of course, be a great saving of freight when exported, and in laying down a line in the cost of labour and time, there being no chairs, fish-plates, trestles, &c., required. For the construction of light and cheap lines for bringing down ore, &c., from mines in sparsely populated districts the system appears well worthy of attention.

SUB-WEALDEN EXPLORATION.—Relying on the receipt of further subscriptions, it has been decided to continue the boring to a further depth of 200 feet. The contract with the Diamond Rock Boring Company was completed when a depth of 1000 feet was attained. The attainment of this depth was slightly delayed towards the end by some of the boring rods slipping. At a committee meeting of those interested in the work, Prof. Ramsay in the chair, a letter from the Diamond Rock Boring Company, dated June 17, was read, offering to continue the work to a further depth of 200 ft. at 2/- per foot, the same price as hitherto paid, but stipulating that they should have the option to discontinue the boring in the event of any unexpected difficulties arising. Should lining be considered necessary, the company asked that the committee should do their best to find the money to enable them to put it down past the bad part of the hole. The

hon. secretary reported that they had no funds in hand to continue the work, but he offered to become personally responsible for the cost of the extra 200 ft. His offer being accepted, he was requested to issue another appeal for subscriptions. In doing so, he urged upon all who like to be considered generous, enlightened, wise, and good, to vie with each other in contributing to complete this, the first boring for scientific purposes in England."

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT—PROMOTERS' PROFITS.—A decision was given by Vice-Chancellor Malins on Thursday which, if taken as a precedent, will effectually prevent the formation of any public company whatever, and inflict irreparable injury upon the entire commercial community. Henry William Askew, a subscriber for shares in the Ruby Consolidated Mining Company (Limited), applied to have his name removed from the register on the ground that the prospectus of the company did not state the price at which the vendor had himself originally purchased the property. Vice-Chancellor Malins has decided that this is sufficient ground for shareholder to claim the removal of his name from the register, and made an order accordingly, as will be seen from the report of the case which appears in the Supplement to this day's *Journal*. That there are many reasons which would entitle the subscribers for shares in this particular company to have their names removed from the register need not be denied, but that upon which the Vice-Chancellor gave his decision was certainly not one not such a contract as the Companies Act requires to be recorded in the prospectus; but whether Hartmont, being a director of the company, could make the purchase in his individual capacity is another question. That the attempt to realise a profit of 245,000 upon an outlay of 40,000 was extravagant cannot be doubted; but the public (excepting a very few individuals of questionable intelligence) protected itself by not subscribing for the shares. As a matter of fact, the public subscribed so little that the company could not carry on the business proposed. The Vice-Chancellor seems to have condemned a principle (though every man who buys and sells expects a profit) upon the strength of an individual case of overcharge.

OUTLYING GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—A Parliamentary return of dividends, charged last year under schedule C of the Income Tax, serves in some measure as a map of the positions of British capital in outlying Government securities. The return shows what amounts were charged to the tax under the head of annuities or dividends payable out of the public revenue of the colonies or foreign countries. According to this, Englishmen have nearly as great a pecuniary interest in Indian public securities as in those of all foreign countries whatsoever. The amount of Indian dividends charged with the tax was 7,032,247.; that of foreign dividends, 9,341,193. The colonial dividends charged make a much smaller total—2,839,776. Analysing these sums we find that Belgium, as a State, is fortunate enough to owe us scarcely anything; at any rate, the Belgian dividends taxed amounted to but 23. The comparison with Turkey is inevitable, and of course striking—1,747,657. It is rather surprising, however, to find that Turkey's great rival removed our taxpayers a still larger revenue, for the sum set down to Russian dividends is 1,823,353. Egypt comes after Turkey, with 1,308,311. Spain paid us but 759,066.—less by a long way than what she owed us, we may be sure. The United States contributed 209,095. Turning to the dependencies of the British Crown, we find that Canada (Quebec and Ontario) contributed 630,634, in dividends, on which an income charge was made, and Victoria nearly as much—582,247. New South Wales and New Zealand are down for considerable sums, but South Australia paid only 102,914. Taxpayers who grumble that they have had to pay upon so much ought, perhaps, to be thankful that they have had so much to pay upon.

THE COAL TRADE.—According to the Parliamentary returns, the total exports during 1873 of coals, cinders, and patent fuel from the United Kingdom to foreign countries and British settlements were 12,617,566 tons, with a declared value of 13,188,511. In the list of ports from which this vast quantity was shipped Newcastle takes the first place, with a total of 3,217,152 tons, followed by Cardiff with 2,684,205 tons, and Sunderland with 1,441,412 tons. Swanshaw shipped 755,487 tons; Liverpool, 591,363 tons; and North Shields, 475,050; but Ireland altogether only exported 1278 tons, the shipping ports being Dublin and Belfast. Of foreign countries procuring their supply of fuel from the United Kingdom, France imported 2,479,421 tons; Germany, 1,661,680 tons; and Italy, 802,922 tons. Among the remainder Russia took 612,203 tons; Sweden, 532,415 tons; Denmark, 593,192 tons; Egypt, 547,549 tons; Brazil, 396,641 tons; and Spain, 619,248 tons. The total quantity of fuel exported during the year was made up of 12,077,507 tons of coal, 261,649 tons of cinders, and 278,410 tons of patent fuel. On the authority of the Registrar of the Coal Market it is stated that 7333 tons of coal were brought to London during the year, 2,665,680 tons being carried coastwise, and 7,167,458 tons by inland navigation and by railway. As the exports from London were only 64,490 tons, it follows that the annual wants of the metropolis alone are more than equal to half the total exports from Great Britain to foreign countries. After London, Dublin takes the largest quantity of coastwise-borne coal, the requirements of the Irish metropolis during 1873 being 805,666 tons, while Belfast absorbed 786,940. Next in order came Plymouth, with 355,508 tons; Bristol, with 342,263 tons; and Bridgewater, with 306,355 tons. The total amount of coal borne coastwise was 9,928,569 tons, to which the amount of fuel exports to foreign countries being added, gives 23,119,088 tons as the quantity carried in vessels during the year, or sufficient to freight nearly 10,000 collier brigs of 250 tons burthen each.

COAL AND IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Concord Railway Company has contracted for 500 tons of new steel rails, which will be laid in the main track in the course of the summer, in continuation of those hitherto laid. This will nearly complete one track of steel between Concord and Manchester. The coal movement in Pennsylvania to May 23 this year was 7,584,291 tons, against 7,748,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, showing a decrease the year of 159,403 tons. There are two distinct, well-defined coal fields in the State of Alabama, differing in quality and quantity, they are known respectively as the Black Warrior and the Cahaba fields. The first embraces about 5000 square miles, and yields a bituminous coal, which burns freely, cokes well, and makes good gas. The Cahaba coal field lies for the most part between the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad and the Cahaba river, and it yields a better coal for general use than the other, although it is more expensive to mine on account of troublesome bands of shale. About three-fourths of the Alabama coal used in the State comes from two mines in the Cahaba field.

THE MINING INDUSTRY IN PORTUGAL.—Since the publication of the law of Dec. 31, 1852, the working of mines in Portugal has been carried on with considerable activity, and there has been a great stimulus given to the mining industry. Still, this great source of natural richness cannot yet be considered to have been thoroughly developed in Portugal, and, doubtless, will never be thoroughly developed until projected railways, &c., are carried into execution, and then, under the direction of able mining engineers, together with the all-powerful assistance of capital, the industry cannot fail to progress to a very great extent. It may be stated, however, that already the mineral richness of the soil of Portugal has attracted the attention of English engineers and capitalists, as well as those of France. A society in Brussels has despatched there an engineer—M. Desquin, formerly secretary of the Industrial Museum, and who is well up to the work—and it is stated that he has already succeeded in his researches, and that he has discovered numerous mines of manganese, &c., which will shortly be put into exploration. It is estimated, with regard to the Portuguese mines, that the number of those the existence of which has been ascertained with certainty is 611, which are divided into the following classification:—Mines for which the concession has not yet been obtained, 108; mines of which the right of working has been in a manner reserved, 79; and mines which have obtained a provisional concession, 159. It will thus be perceived to what extent the mining sources of Portugal have been, so far, developed. Of the number above mentioned there are, according to official statistics, only 88 in active working, whilst in 1852 there were only 48 worked. In the year 1865, 6; in 1872, 15; coalmines, 12; in 1873 they were 16; lead mines, in the year 1865, 6; and in 1872, 9; in 1865, 6; in 1872, 5; iron mines, in the year 1865, 8; and in 1872, 9; in 1865, 4; in 1872, 9; and manganese, in 1865, 10; and in 1872, 12. The increase of late in the working of the last-named mines is especially noteworthy. The Transtagan Company, which ranks at the present time among the most

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petition in the heavy trades was commented upon, and it was stated that railway material could be bought in Belgium at about 2/- less than it can be made in Sheffield.

LANCASHIRE COLLIERY MANAGERS TAKEN FOR "BLACK SHEEP."—A singular and amusing hoax took place at Dodworth, near Barnsley, which threw the whole of the Barnsley coal field into a state of great excitement throughout the whole of Friday and Saturday. It will be remembered that the miners at the Church Lane Colliery, Dodworth, have been out on strike against the award of an umpire, and in defiance of the Miners' Union of which they are members. Early on Friday morning from 20 to 30 persons alighted at the Dalworth Station by train from Manchester, and were seen to go to the colliery, accompanied by Mr. Higson, the mining engineer. The men who were on the look-out at once concluded that they were new hands, or "black sheep," as they termed them. An *oil-canned meeting* was fixed to be held at Barnsley the same morning at ten o'clock. This was largely attended, and precautionary measures were taken with respect to the newcomers. All the speakers who addressed the meeting dwelt upon the arrival of the "black sheep" from Lancashire. The chairman begged of the men to be exceedingly careful not to interfere with the new comers, for he assured them if they only looked at them they would run the risk of being sent to prison. Another speaker said he was more amused at their appearance than annoyed, because they looked like men who would not do much work, and they need not be afraid, as they had gone down the pit in their "Sunday clothes." All the other speakers dwelt upon the appearance of the "freshhands," and begged their companions to keep the peace. On leaving the pit, the supposed "black sheep" received the attention of the female portion of the community, who rang tin cans, &c., to salute their departure. On Saturday, the officials of the colliery were surprised at the reports in some of the papers, and it then transpired that the new hands were none other than some of the most eminent mining engineers and colliery managers from the Manchester, Wigan, and other parts of the Lancashire coal field, who visited the Church Lane, Darfield Main, Gomers Wood, and other collieries in the South Yorkshire district on the invitation of Mr. Higson, who is also largely interested in Lancashire collieries. We doubt not that the gentlemen will be more amused than informed by their visit to South Yorkshire.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

June 25.—The Coal and Coke Trades have continued to manifest increased dullness in all branches; although actual quotations have not fallen much during the past week, it is apparent that coals of all kinds have become more plentiful. This is, to a great extent, to be attributed to the baneful effect of the miners' strike in Cleveland; still it must be confessed that the effect of the strike has not injured the trade so much as might have been expected, owing to the fact that the export trade for all kinds of fuel has been extremely good during the past few weeks. Best steam coals are still quoted at 18s. per ton, gas coals at 13s. per ton, and manufacturing coal at from 10s. to 12s. per ton.

As we ventured to hope, and stated last week, the efforts of Mr. Burt and other leaders of the miners in connection with the Cleveland mines have been crowned with success, and the men resumed work on Monday, at a reduction of 2d. per ton to piece men and 12½ per cent. to day men. This arrangement will continue in operation for three months, and should any disputed question arise during the present year it is agreed between the parties it shall be referred to arbitration. This favourable termination of the contest has caused the greatest satisfaction amongst all classes; and although the iron trade is in most disorganised state, there is little doubt that an improvement for the better will shortly take place. Of course, some time will be required to get the works in full swing, and as many of the furnaces are out the make of iron will be comparatively small; but there is little doubt that the furnaces only damped down will be got to work as early as possible, as a good demand for iron at a moderate price may be expected to spring up. Looking at the state of the iron making trade in all the other principal districts, this may confidently be expected. In South Staffordshire only 45 furnaces are in blast out of 152; in Scotland, out of 156 furnaces only one-half are now blowing. On the west coast of England the make of iron has been very much reduced, so that it is reasonable to suppose that when Cleveland iron can be produced at a moderate cost a good demand will spring up for it. As coals have fallen very considerably, and coke at least 120 per cent., and the cost of working the ore has also been materially reduced, it is evident that the iron smelters of this district will now have a better chance of competing with iron manufacturers, both at home and abroad, than they have had for the past three years.

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

June 25.—A curious case, arising out of an alleged promotion of a colliery company, came before the County Police Magistrates sitting at Manchester on Monday. Edward Hallas, an accountant, residing at Poole Chambers, South Castle-street, Liverpool, was charged with obtaining under false pretences the sum of £130. from James Potter, and £65. from William Allen, colliers, of Worsley. Mr. M. Fielding, solicitor, Bolton, prosecuted, and Mr. Addison, barrister, defended the prisoner. The case for the prosecution was that the prisoner had advertised the advantages of a new colliery company, and by representing that he was negotiating for the purchase of an estate and mines belonging to the Mayor of Wigan, and that these were to be worked by the company, had induced Allen and Potter to advance money. The Mayor of Wigan proved that the prisoner had not purchased the estate referred to, although he had been in communication with his solicitor concerning it. For the defence it was contended that the prisoner had made a *bona fide* attempt to float a company. The prisoner was committed for trial at the sessions.

The Coal Trade is steady, and there is no immediate prospect of further reductions. The strike in the Ashton and Oldham district continues, but in other parts of Lancashire and Cheshire the men are working very steadily. There is no change to report in the Iron Trade; the masters here continue to benefit through the prolonged strike in South Staffordshire. Forges are moderately busy, and there is every likelihood of further improvement if trade will continue steady.

The Dukensfield explosion inquest stands adjourned to Saturday next, when it is hoped that it will be concluded.

BLASTING UNDER WATER WITH DYNAMITE, EXPLODED BY ELECTRICITY.—Considerable improvements and additions to the Severn and Wye Railway, at Lydney, have recently been completed under the direction of the company's engineer, G. W. KEELING, Esq., including an increase in the area of the lower floating basin of the harbour, the depth of water required having been 15 ft., and as this had to be accomplished without hindrance to the usual shipping trade, extensive blasting operations were executed under water. At the outset of the work, and for some little while afterwards, the contractor (Mr. W. F. Holbrough, to whom we are indebted for facts) used large cartridges of common blasting powder; these were deposited in holes bored through 3-in. iron tubes from a floating raft, and connected to Bickford's safety fuses long enough to reach to the surface of the water. By these means the rock was broken up into large pieces, which greatly impeded the action of the dredging machinery, exposing it to much risk and damage. Recourse was, therefore, had to dynamite in conjunction with electricity, and Brain's high-tension detonating fuses, on the system devised and successfully carried out at the Drybrook Iron Mine by Mr. W. B. Brain, of Cinderford, Forest of Dean. By this method of blasting, any number of charges may be exploded simultaneously, so that the contractor was enabled to vary the number and position of his bore-holes according to the nature of the work. One pound of dynamite was placed in every hole, and fuses were connected in circuit, and two insulated wires carried from them to a small dynamo-electric mine exploder on the shore, by which an explosion was effected. These blastings thoroughly pulverised the rock, and the dredger brought it up with ease, rapidity, and safety. The cost of removing the rock operated upon and placing it on the shore was with blasting powder 5s. 6d., with dynamite 4s. per cubic yard.

PEAT FUEL.—The lack of coal in the valley of St. Lawrence and in the Western States was not much felt while the population was comparatively small and American forests supplied abundance of fuel. But during the past year or two want has begun to be felt, and as the importation of coal is very costly, attention has been drawn to the immense peat bogs lying at intervals from Niagara to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A correspondent of the *New York World* gives an interesting account of the excavation of this peat, and its conversion into fuel. The machine consists of a scow about 80 feet long, containing a 20 horse power engine, and floating in a canal 20 ft. wide, and from 3½ to 6½ ft. deep. This canal the machine excavates for itself by means of two immense augers which project from the front of the scow and cut their way into the turf. These augers are about 18 in. long, out of a diameter of 10 ft. each, and they work side by side. As they cut into the soft wet turf they throw it behind them on to a revolving band of buckets. These buckets convey it to the hinder part of the scow and drop it into a cylinder. In this cylinder it is mashed into a pulp by revolving hook-shaped knives, and then propelled forward by a revolving vanes into what is called the distributor. This is a hollow cylinder, 80 ft. long, projecting at right angles from the side of the scow. In its centre and throughout its length revolves a shaft, on which are auger-shaped vanes. These latter propel the mashed-up pulp along the distributor, from which it falls through holes at distances of 20 ft. apart, and from the end, upon the surface of the bog, which has previously been prepared

for its reception. Here it is spread out to a width of 100 to 120 ft. and a depth of 8 or 10 in., by men armed with scrapers, and by horses, which drag through the pulp a board fastened by a rope at each end by a whipple-tree. The peat is now suffered to dry until a cut made on its surface will remain open, when it is scored across by two men, one on each side, who drag to and fro a revolving drum, whose circumference is furnished with circular knives about 4 in. broad, and distant from each other about 7 or 8 in. As soon as the sun and wind have dried it so that it may be handled it is cut up with sharp spades into bricks 8 in. long, and carried off by boys and stacked on ladders and laths, when the drying process is more rapidly completed. The process occupies about five weeks, and each engine turns out about 100 tons every day, at a cost of 8/- per ton, the engines being fed by such peat as is not good enough to be sent to market. In the market the fuel fetches from 5/- to 8/- per ton, and it is found convenient in use, because it will either smoulder very slowly or burn fiercely, according to its treatment. The fuel is clean to handle, nearly as heavy as pit coal, and free from sulphur. The *New York World* adds that a patent has lately been taken out for the carbonisation of peat, by which means a very superior charcoal is produced. This process is regarded with much interest, as it will afford a means for the utilisation of iron ores, which smelted with such fuel will yield iron of a very superior quality.

WALLASEY GAS AND WATER WORKS. TO COAL MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

THE WALLASEY LOCAL BOARD are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CANNEL and GAS COAL for their GAS WORKS, and STEAM COAL for their WATER WORKS, for a period of TWELVE MONTHS, delivered at the works, GREAT FLOAT, near BIRKENHEAD.

Any further information may be obtained on application to the Engineer, at the said works.

The contractor will be required to enter into a bond with approved sureties for the due performance of the contract, which contract and bond will be prepared at the expense of the contractor.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the "Chairman of the Gas and Water Committee," and endorsed "Tender for Coal," to be left at my office, Church-street, Egremont, near Birkenhead, not later than Three o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 15th day of July next.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order, T. SOMERVILLE JONES, Clerk to the Board.

Public Offices, Egremont, 22nd June, 1874.

RUSSIAN MINING AND IRONWORKS COMPANY (PREUSSISCHE BERGWERKS- UND HUTTON-ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT).

PAYMENT OF INTEREST UPON PRIORITY OBLIGATIONS.

The SECOND HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST for the business year 1873-74 upon these Obligations can be RECEIVED on and after the 1st of July next, in amount of FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER COUPON, at the offices of the company in Düsseldorf; or in London, Dublin, and Cork, at the National Bank; Berlin, at the Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft; Bremen, at Messrs. H. H. Meier and Co.; Cologne, at Messrs. Sal. Oppenheim, jun., and Co.; Hamburg, at the North German Bank—in cash for the Interest Coupon No. 6 of our Priority Obligations I. Emission, if already stamped as having received the first half-year's interest, and the Interest Coupon No. 2 of our Priority Obligations II. Emission. Coupons No. 5 of our Priority Obligations I. Emission which may not have been presented for the payment of the first half-year's interest will be paid with Thirty Shillings per Coupon.

REDEMPTION OF PRIORITY OBLIGATIONS.

In accordance with the plan of amortisation of the Loan of £180,000 (5 per cent. Priority Obligations of this company), the following 69 numbers of the Partial Obligations I. Emission, which are to be paid off at par in the year 1874, were drawn by lot in the general meeting of the shareholders, held at Düsseldorf, on the 6th of December, 1873, in presence of a Notary Public and witnesses—viz., the numbers

132	719	1662	2294	3182	3673	4556	4943	5333
223	949	1690	2530	3235	3713	4706	4972	5571
313	955	1777	2577	3306	3745	4613	5009	5618
329	986	2058	2630	3373	3783	4650	5109	5902
405	1247	2084	2789	3758	3859	4883	5120	5921
442	1268	2211	2822	3402	4227	4885	5169	
488	1573	2219	2978	3579	4332	4914	5218	
709	1620	2280	3030	3646	4412	4923	5294	

The paying off of the above Partial Obligations will take place on and after the 1st July, 1874, upon delivery of the respective Partial Obligations and the remaining Interest Coupons, at the company's office in Düsseldorf.

After the expiration of that term all liability to the payment of further interest upon the above-mentioned Obligations ceases.

THE DIRECTION—TH. J. MULVANY.

ISSUE of 15,000 FIFTEEN PER CENT. GUARANTEED PREFERENCE SHARES, of £1 sterling each, in the YORKE PENINSULA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Full particulars of the above issue, also forms of application for shares, plans, and the latest reports from the mines, may be had on application to—

J. GRANT MACLEAN, Stock and Share Broker,
Murray-place, Stirling.

URUGUAY BONDHOLDERS will FIND some INTERESTING INFORMATION in the present number of "THE SHAREHOLDER," published by MR. E. OWEN, No. 4, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON. A single copy, 6d. Write at once to the publisher.

EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM OFFERED UPON FIRST-CLASS LAND MORTGAGE SECURITY. For prospectus, and other information, apply to W. GUNDRY, 2, Ashwood-terrace, Headingley, Leeds.

BAMPFYLDE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, for cash, TWENTY-FIVE SHARES, fully paid, at £2 12s. 6d. per share.

Apply, by letter, to "R. N.," 7, Bedford-gardens, Kensington, W.

GOLD RUN HYDRAULIC COMPANY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE THREE HUNDRED SHARES. Send lowest price to "L. J. S.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

MINING IN SPAIN.

OWING to the present state of matters in Spain, several good MINES of IRON, ZINC, LEAD, and COPPER can be BOUGHT for a MERE NOMINAL SUM. As an investment these will pay handsomely with a little keeping.

Address, Mr. Woods, Santander, Spain.

ZINC AND LEAD MINING IN SPAIN.

THE OWNER of some VALUABLE LEAD MINING PROPERTIES, in an undisturbed district in Spain, WISHES TO MEET with PURCHASERS, or PROMOTERS of MINING COMPANIES.

Some of the mines are partially opened up, and producing good quantities of lead and zinc of very superior quality.

Address, Señor DON FELIPE MONTAÑEZ, Ripa 2, Bilbao.

VALUABLE SILVER-LEAD MINE FOR SALE.—The ore is very rich, containing 75 per cent. of lead and 40 ozs. of silver per ton of lead.

Address, "Silver-lead Mine," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

BARYTES (SULPHATE OF), CRUDE OR GROUND, FOR SALE.

Apply to FORCE CRAG LEAD AND BARYTES MINING COMPANY, 69, Close, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FOR SALE, by Order of the Executors, a SPLENDID 12-horse power BEAM CONDENSING ENGINE, by Middleton, London; highly finished, 14 in. cylinder, 2 ft. stroke, with pumps, governors, &c.; can be worked at high pressure.

For further information and cards to view, apply to A. KERLY, Esq., Solicitor, 14, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

WALKER'S COMPLETE QUARTZ CRUSHERS and AMALGAMATORS combined. The only way to extract Gold. Also, CALCINERS for PYRITES, RETORTS, &c.

12, JAMES STREET, OLD STREET, E.C.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED 1847.

MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment, over a period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

CHIEF OFFICES, OLD BURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON OFFICES, 7, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)

MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.

EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.

WAGON WORKS, SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

* Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

M. R. CHARLES F. COLLOM, MINING ENGINEER, INSPECTOR OF MINES, &c.

TAVISTOCK.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SOUTH DEVON FIRE-CLAY COMPANY.

Patentee of COLLOM'S PATENT REVOLVING FRAME for DRESSING TIN, AMALGAMATING GOLD, &c.

INVESTMENTS IN MINES ARRANGED FOR CAPITALISTS.

<p

CORNWALL.
PARISHES OF BLISLAND, HELLAND, AND ST. MABYN,
NEAR BODMIN.

Mr. C. E. PEARCE (Auctioneer) WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Royal Hotel, (Sandoe's), Bodmin, on Thursday, the 2d day of July next, at Three o'clock P.M., the FEE SIMPLE of the FOLLOWING FARMS:—
Lot 1.—TRESWIGGER, in the parish of Blisland, 60 A. 2 R. 28 P., occupied by Mr. Thomas Bate for a term ending at Michaelmas next.

Appertaining to this estate are rights of pasture and turbary over about 2000 acres of common land, and there is on the farm a large iron lode.

Lot 2.—SOUTH KERROW, in Blisland, 12 A. 1 R. 27 P., occupied by Mr. Thomas Bate for a term ending at Michaelmas next. There are indications of chima clay on this estate.

Lot 3.—NORTH KERROW, in Blisland, 9 A. 0 R. 33 P., held by Mr. William Harris for a life, now aged 71, at a conventional rent of 6s.

Lot 4.—SOUTH PENQUITE, in Blisland, 16 A. 2 R. 7 P., occupied by Mr. Matthew Coppin for a term of 21 years from Michaelmas, 1867, with commonable rights over SOUTH PENQUITE MARSH. There are stream tin and indications of chima clay in this lot.

Lot 5.—COCK'S TENEMENT, in the parish of Helleland, 45 A. 3 R. 13 P., held by Mr. Nickel for a life, aged 78, at a conventional rent of £11s. 6d. The tithes on this lot are covered by a modus of 10s. per annum.

Lot 6.—SLIPPER ROCKS' TENEMENT, in Helleland, 36 A. 2 R. 33 P., held by Mrs. Nickel for a life, aged 75, at a conventional rent of £1 7s. 6d. The tithes on this lot are covered by a modus of 10s. per annum.

Lot 7.—LOWER KERNICK and PENNINGTON'S KERNICK, otherwise STONEY TOWN, in Helleland, 47 A. 1 R. 8 P., occupied by Mr. Joseph Stick, for a term of 14 years from Michaelmas, 1867.

Lot 8.—BODWYN, in Helleland, 57 A. 2 R. 18 P., including four-sixths of BODWYN DOWNS, occupied by Mr. Stephen Bate, for a term of 14 years from Michaelmas, 1867.

Lot 9.—BEDEVEN, in the parish of St. Mabyn, 96 A. 0 R. 18 P., occupied by Mr. Henry Mills, for a term which ends at Michaelmas next.

All timber will be sold as part of the lots on which it stands.

Details of the estates and maps, with conditions of sale, and all other particulars and information, can be obtained on application to the Auctioneer, at Bodmin; Francis Huxley, Esq., at Tredethy, near Bodmin; Mr. NICHOLAS WHITLEY, Truro; or Messrs. Rodo and CORNISH, Solicitors, Penzance.

Dated 20th May, 1874.

SALE OF A VALUABLE LEAD MINE IN NORTH WALES.

MESSES. CHURTON, ELPHICK, AND CO. WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (by order of the Mortgagors), at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester, on Tuesday, the 14th day of July, 1874, at Two for Three o'clock P.M., most punctually, unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty, of which due notice will be given, and subject to conditions to be then produced, the rich and productive LEAD MINE known as the

LAN ALUN MINE,

Situate at Glyn Alun, about three miles from Mold, in the county of Flint, held under leases for terms of 21 years, dating respectively from Michaelmas, 1866, and Christmas, 1869 (which can no doubt be extended if desired), together with the VALUABLE PLANT and MACHINERY thereon, comprising water-wheel, 40 ft. diameter, 6 ft. breast; new and powerful turbine; an excellent new shaft, 12 ft. 6 in. deep, to the depth of 116 yards; tramway from pit to dressing floors, with suitable wagons and incline ropes; washing and dressing floors; excellent ore store house; smithy; office; store rooms; pumps; rods; launders; smiths' tools; office furniture, &c., and all other appliances complete, ready to set to work at any moment, and a trifling cost.

The mine has been only partially developed, but so far as explored has proved very productive, and it is confidently believed it requires only a moderate expenditure to make it one of the best mines in the district.

The net comprise about 150 acres, with a length of about one mile from east and west on the course of the lode, which in the neighbouring mines has been one of the most productive lodes in North Wales, and from which in this mine, in its undeveloped state, large quantities of ore have been raised.

The mine has the great advantage of being worked solely by water-power.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. JAMES WAKEFIELD, Corn Exchange, Chester; Messrs. KELLY, KEENE, and REPER, Solicitors, Mold; or Messrs. WALKER and SMITH, Solicitors, Chester; or the Auctioneers, Chester.

MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, &c., FOR SALE.
TRELYON CONSOLS MINE, ST. IVES.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION (unreservedly), on the Mine, on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, 1874, at Twelve o'clock at noon, in suitable lots, convenient for purchasers, all the

MACHINERY, PLANT, MATERIALS, AND EFFECTS of and belonging to Trelyon Consols Mine, situate in the parish of Ives, comprising—

ONE 3 in. cylinder PUMPING and STAMPING ENGINE, with ONE 11 ton BOILER, whine cage, and a 16-head stamping axle and lifters, complete.

About 135 fms. of pitwork, of 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in. pumps.

Top door pieces, H pieces, winders, stuffing boxes and glands, bucket, door piece.

11 fms. 4 in. lifts.

3 tons 9-lb. and 5/8 whine chain.

5/8 tons tram iron.

4 tons staples and glands, flange and rod bolts.

2 iron tram wagons; 1 wood ditto.

1 1/2 tons 1 in. round iron rods.

Shaft rolls, 3/4 ton.

2 ft. shives.

Old and new timber, scales and weights, smiths' tools, winches, screwstocks, &c., wood rods and iron work from engine to Lawry's shaft, a superior miners' dial, ladders, frames and sheds, burning house, tin leavings, and other stores throughout the mine; account house furniture, &c.

To view, apply to Capt. POOLEY, on the mine, any day previous to the sale, from 10 to Five o'clock.

For further information, apply to the Auctioneers, A. BERRYMAN, Penzance, or A. HARVEY, St. Ives.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at SOUTH FOWEY CONSOLS MINE, near Par Station, Cornwall, on Thursday, the 2d July, 1874, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned

MINE MATERIALS, &c.,

ONE excellent 40 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 5 ft. breast, iron axle, sockets, and rings, with 4 ft. crank attached, and 28 fms. of 4 1/2 ft. launders; also, shaft bob, counter balance bob, logging bob, and about 29 fms. of 2 1/4 in. iron flat rods, complete. All nearly as good as new.

1 1/2 arms CAPSTAN and SHEARS, with 5/8 capstan chain. Very good.

10 13 in. 9 ft. PUMPS.

3 11 in. 9 ft. do.

2 11 in. 11 ft. WORKINGS.

1 9 in. 11 ft. ditto.

1 8 in. 11 ft. ditto, with bucket prongs to fit.

2 DOORPIECES—1 12 in. and 1 11 in.

1 12 in. WINDBORE, 9 ft. long; flat bottom.

1 10 in. ditto, 6 ft. long; flat ditto.

1 8 in. ditto, 9 ft. long; ditto, for sinking.

About 28 fms. of 9 in. main rods, with rod plates and tools to match; 2 pairs of hammered iron main caps, 13 1/2 ft. long, by 6 in. wide; flange pins; staples and glands, iron staved-ladders, &c.; 1 1/2 ft. iron tube, 30 ft. long; 2 26 in. iron tubes, each 16 ft. long.

Wood drying or changing house, containing 2 iron tables, 26 in. by 33 ft. long each, for drying the men's cloths.

Wood smithy shop, containing 40 in. smiths' bellows, anvil, smiths' and miners' tools, and several tons of useful and scrap iron.

Shaft and whin pulleys; and a quantity of useful timber, shaft, launders, and other materials.

For further particulars, apply to Capt. F. PUCKEY, St. Blazey; or the auctioneer, Mr. WILLIAM WERRY, St. Blazey, near Par Station.

TO INVESTORS.

TWO SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES SUCH AS ARE SELDOM MET WITH—the one, a COTTON SPINNING CONCERN, ready for IMMEDIATE WORKING, and stocked with the most VALUABLE MACHINERY, principally new—the other, a LARGE IRONMONGERY BUSINESS, at present and for the past 22 years in ACTIVE TRADE, and which has always realised very large profits—ARE NOW OFFERING.

Business investors only are invited to apply for interests therein. Adventitious investors, speculating with the object of receiving promotion money, will not be treated with.

Those only who desire to secure a permanent income on a moderate investment need apply personally, or address by letter—

Mr. HALLAS, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, 32, FAULKNER STREET, MANCHESTER.

Who will furnish the fullest information, and to probable investors furnish letter of introduction to view the properties.

MACHINERY AND MINE MATERIALS.

FOR SALE, —

4 1/2 inch PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILER.

A 10 horse power PORTABLE ENGINE.

A 2 1/2 horse power SEMI-PORTABLE ENGINE, on stand plate.

A WATER WHEEL, 32 feet high, 3 feet 4 inches breast, with

from axle, centre, and ring.

A WINDING CAGE.

W. TREGAY, REDRUTH.

PIT SINKING AND WINDING COAL.

FOR SALE, and ready for immediate delivery, a 14, 18, 25,

and 36 horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, with link motion,

reversing gear, winding drum, gear, &c., complete.

Also, a 3 and 1/2 horse power VERTICAL ENGINES, with link motion reversing gear, suitable for mining operations.

FOR SALE.—An excellent PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; and a 7-ft. PAN MORTAR MILL.

Apply to—

BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

ON SALE.—MASSIVE CRUSHING MILL, with two pairs of

24 in. rolls, in cast metal frames.

Also, 250 yards of 1 1/2 in. diameter IRON WIRE WINDING ROPE.

44 in., X, Y, Z, MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PERRAN CONSOLS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—By an Order made by His Honor the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, in the said Matter, dated the 24th day of June instant, on the petition of George Williams, Sir Frederick Martin Williams, Baronet, M.P., Michael Williams, Edward Williams, and Charles William Reynolds, carrying on business at Portreath in the said Stannaries, as Co-partners and Merchants, under the style or firm of "Williams' Portreath Company," and also on the petition of Edward Michell, Richard Ferris Michell, and Ann Emily Millett, carrying on business at Truro, in the said Stannaries, as General Merchants, under the style or firm of "Robert Michell and Son," respectively claiming to be creditors of the said Mining Company, IT WAS ORDERED that the said PERRAN CONSOLS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) should be WOUND-UP by this Court under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

ROBERT MACLEAN PAUL, Turo.
(Solicitor for the first-named Petitioners.)

Dated Truro, the 25th day of June, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PERRAN CONSOLS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Vice-Warden has, by an order made, in the said Matter, bearing date the 24th day of June instant, appointed CHARLES WILLIAM CLINTON, of Truro, within the said Stannaries, an Officer of the said Court, to be the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the said company.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 25th day of June, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PERRAN CONSOLS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Details are given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are required, on or before the 4th day of July next, to SEND in their NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of their SEVERAL CLAIMS, to CHARLES WILLIAM CLINTON, the Official Liquidator of the said company, at the Stannaries Court Office, in Truro.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 25th day of June, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PERRAN CONSOLS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTES is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are required, on or before the 4th day of July next, to SEND in their NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of their SEVERAL CLAIMS, to CHARLES WILLIAM CLINTON, the Official Liquidator of the said company, at the Stannaries Court Office, in Truro.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 25th day of June, 1874.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1ST, 1874.

VERY VALUABLE MINE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, AT NORTH ROSKEAR MINE, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

M. T. T. WIEAR, Auctioneer, Camborne, has been favoured

with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 1st July, 1874, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at North Roskear Mine, Camborne, the following VALUABLE

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS thereon, comprising:—

ONE 70 in. cylinder ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 8 ft. in shaft, with metallic piston, and THREE 13 ton BOILERS.

ONE cast iron BALANCE BOB, at surface.

ONE 24 in. WINDING ENGINE, metallic piston, 6 ft. stroke, ONE 10 ton BOILER, iron cage, and gear for whom, and crusher attached.

ONE 28 in. WINDING ENGINE, 6 ft. stroke, 19 ft. fly-wheel, with wrought iron axle, ONE 10 ton BOILER, and whom cage for wire rope.

ONE 16 in. ENGINE, 4 ft. stroke, with 2 fly-wheels, and ONE 8 ton BOILER, iron cage, and gear for whom, and crusher attached.

ONE 18 in. pole case.

1 piece 13 in. rods.

14 pieces 7 in. ditto.

1 capstan, iron centre.

1 ditto, oak centre.

16 in. pumps.

6 12 in. ditto.

10 in. ditto.

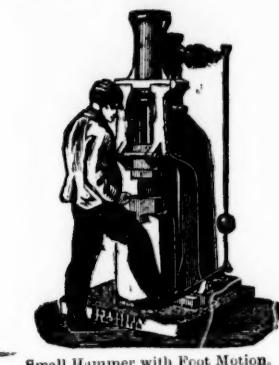
27 8 in. ditto.

25 6 in. ditto.

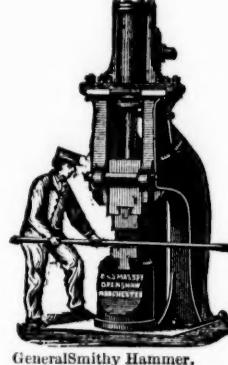
B. & S. MASSEY, OPENSHAW, MANCHESTER.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED:—Paris, 1867; Havre, 1868; Highland Society, 1870; Liverpool, 1871; Moscow, 1872; Vienna, 1873.

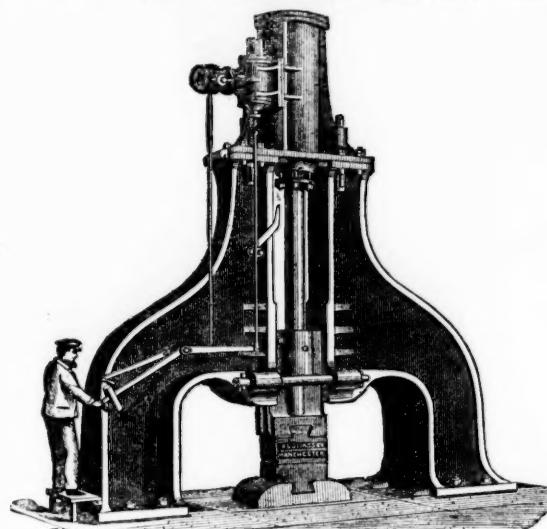
Patentees and Makers of Double and Single-acting STEAM HAMMERS of all sizes, from $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. to 20 tons, with self-acting or hand motions, in either case giving a perfectly DEAD BLOW, while the former may be worked by hand when desired. Large Hammers, with Improved Framing, in Cast or Wrought Iron. Small Hammers, working up to 500 blows per minute, in some cases being worked by the Foot of the Smith, and not requiring any separate Driver.



Small Hammer with Foot Motion.

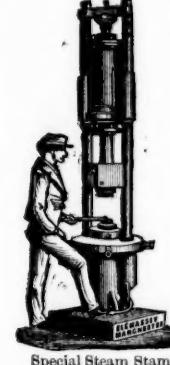


General Smithy Hammer.

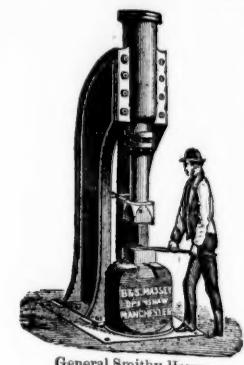


Steam Hammer for Heavy Forging.

SPECIAL STEAM STAMPS, of great importance for Forging, Stamping, Punching, Bolt-making, Bending, &c. STEAM HAMMERS for Engineers, Machinists, Ship-builders, Steel Tilters, Millwrights, Coppersmiths, Railway Carriage and Wagon Builders, Colliery Proprietors, Ship Smiths, Bolt Makers, Cutlers, File Makers, Spindle and Flyer Makers, Spade Makers, Locomotive and other Wheel Makers, &c.; also for Use in Repairing Smithies of Mills and Works of all kinds; for straightening Bars, bending Cranks, breaking Pig-iron, &c.



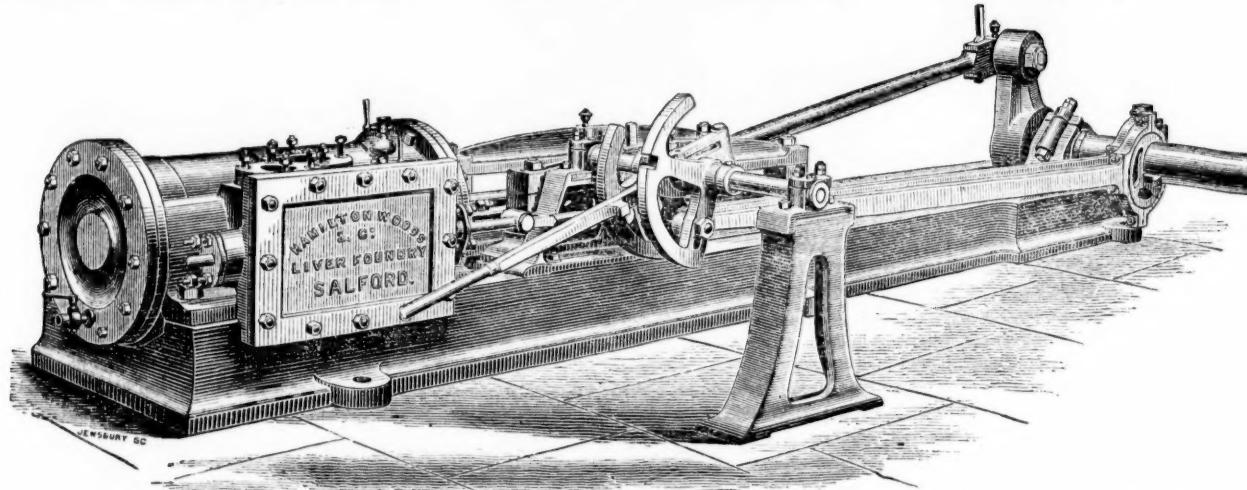
Special Steam Stamp.



General Smithy Hammer.

From 60 to 100 Steam Hammers and Steam Stamps may usually be seen in construction at the Works.

HAMILTON WOODS AND CO.,



Makers of Hauling & Winding Engines, Direct Cut-off Expansion Engines, & Compound Engines. High-pressure Engines, Vertical and Horizontal, from 3 to 20 h.p.

ALWAYS IN STOCK, OR IN PROGRESS.

LIVER FOUNDRY, ORDSALL LANE, SALFORD, MANCHESTER.

IN THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES
Will be given by PROF. TENNANT, at his residence,
149, STRAND, W.C.

The Lectures delivered on the subject of Geology are intended to have especial reference to the important practical applications of that science to Engineering, Mining, Architecture, and Agriculture. The Granites, Syenites, Porphyries, Green-stones, Clays, &c., will be described, and the minerals peculiar to each noticed. The application of Geology to pursuits connected with Mining Operations for Coal, Iron, Copper, Tin, Silver, Gold, Mercury, Antimony, Zinc, Cobalt, &c., will be specially considered. The Student is directed how to proceed in examining a new country, to collect and record his observations, and mark his specimens, in order to render them useful to more experienced geologists at home.

In order more fully to exemplify the applications of the Science, Mr. TENNANT accompanies his Classes to various Museums in London, including the Museum of Practical Geology and the British Museum; also, in Excursions into the Country, in which the actual field work of the Geologist is explained and illustrated.

M R. TENNANT, 149, STRAND, LONDON, W.C., has FOR SALE some VALUABLE and CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF MINERALS, &c.:—

I.—A Collection of about 2000 MINERALS and ROCKS, with Models of Crystals, Diagrams, &c., in a painted deal Cabinet with 55 drawers and glass case on top, 9 ft. 8 in. long, 8 ft. 2 in. high, and 21 in. from back to front, removed from the Royal Military College, Woolwich. The Collection is well adapted for illustrating thirty to forty Lectures on MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY.

II.—CABINET with 60 drawers, containing 2600 species of Fossils, represented by 4500 specimens, stratigraphically arranged. This Collection, with the Collection of Minerals No. I., would form an instructive Geological Museum for a nobleman or country gentleman.

III.—TWO CABINETS, each containing 30 drawers, with upwards of 2500 Minerals, Rocks and Fossils. This collection is well adapted for a first-class Educational Establishment.

IV.—FIRST-CLASS GEOLOGICAL COLLECTION OF TWO CABINETS, each measuring 9 ft. 3 in. long, 2 ft. 4 in. wide, and 3 ft. 10 in. high; each containing 45 drawers, with a glass case on the top of each cabinet, 4 ft. 11 in. high, and 15 in. from back to front. One Cabinet is filled with 2600 Minerals and Rocks, the other with 3400 Fossils, British and Foreign, stratigraphically arranged.

The Collection is carefully named, and consists of 6000 specimens, many very choice, and selected principally from the Duke of Buckingham's (Stowe sale), Marchioness of Hastings, Sir John St. Aubyn's, Drs. Buckland, Bowerbank, Mantell, and other celebrated collections. The first Gold Nugget received from Australia and a Gold Nugget from Ashantee, weight 5 oz., is in the collection; also a fine series of Diamonds, illustrating crystalline form and colour, from India, Brazil, South Africa, and Australia.

Any person wishing to become practically acquainted with the interesting and important study of Mineralogy and Geology will find this a good opportunity to obtain an instructive and valuable Geological Museum, scientifically arranged, the specimens having been collected with care and at great expense during the last 35 years. Price £5000.

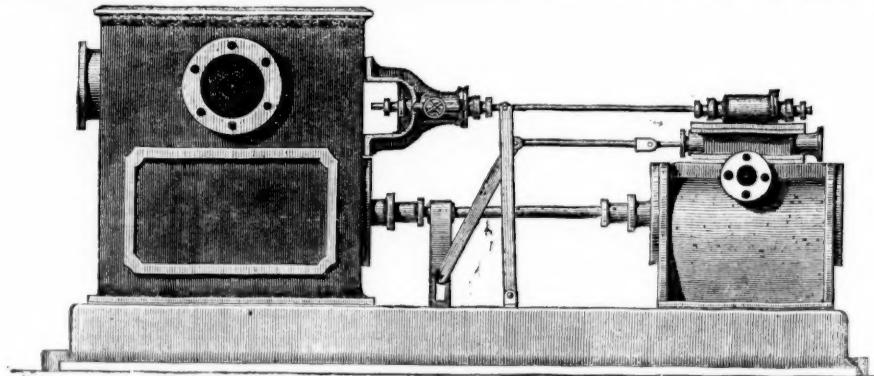
V.—MAHOGANY CABINET with 28 drawers, containing upwards of 1000 specimens of Minerals, Rocks, and Fossils in good condition and recently arranged. Price 180 guineas.

VI.—Mr. TENNANT expects shortly to have ready for sale a choice and extensive collection of RECENT SHELLS, MINERALS, ROCKS, and FOSSILS, in a large and well-made Cabinet of 108 drawers, with glass Bookcase on the top. The Cabinet was the property of the late Mrs. Mawe, and contains her private collection of Recent Shells and Minerals. Amongst the latter are some Crystals of Gold, figured in Mawe's Travels in Brazil, and supposed to be unique. The Bookcase contains many of the recent works on Geology by Buckland, Lyell, Mantell, Murchison, Phillips, and others, and 26 Volumes of the publication of the Palaeontographical Society, &c.

JAMES TENNANT, Mineralogist (by appointment) to Her Majesty, June, 1874. 149, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

MINING PROSPECTUSES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES should be inserted in the BARNSTAPLE TIMES, published every Tuesday, and in the DEVON POST, published every Saturday, as these papers circulate largely throughout Devon and Cornwall, where many thousands of investors reside. Legal and Public Companies' advertisements, &c., a line each insertion; Trade and Auctions, 4d. a line; Wanteds, &c., 20 words, 1s. Published by J. B. JONES, Bortport-street, Barnstaple, Devon to whom all orders, by post or telegraph should be sent.

HATHORN, DAVIS, CAMPBELL, AND DAVEY, SUN FOUNDRY, LEEDS, MAKERS OF THE PATENT SEPARATE CONDENSER.



Also Compound and Single-cylinder DIFFERENTIAL EXPANSIVE and CONDENSING PUMPING ENGINES—DAVEY'S PATENT. Steam Pumps of various kinds. Hydraulic Pumps for dip workings. Winding Engines. Compound Rotative Engines. High and Low-pressure Steam Boilers, &c.

FURTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

CHARLES PRICE AND CO.'S PATENT RANGOON ENGINE OIL.

THIS OIL is suitable to every kind of Machinery; it is used almost exclusively in Her Majesty's Dockyards and Fleet, and by the War Office and East India Government; as well as by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Pacific Steam Navigation Co., P. and O. Co., Cunard Co., and by most of the other important Royal Mail Steam Fleets in the kingdom. It is also extensively employed on the various railways, and by many of the leading engineering and manufacturing firms at home and abroad.

"I hereby certify that the Rangoon Engine Oil, manufactured by Messrs. Chas. Price and Co., is free from any material which can produce corrosion of the metal work of machinery. It is calculated, indeed, to protect metallic surfaces from oxidation, and, from its peculiar character, is not liable to lead to spontaneous combustion of cotton waste or any similar material which might become imbued with it, as is the case with Rape, Gallipoli, and Olive Oils. The lubricating power of this oil is equal to Sperm or Lard Oil.

Chemical Laboratory, 7, Printing House-square, Blackfriars, A. 1874.

Extract from Mr. BAXTER'S Speech in the House of Commons, May 31st, 1870:—
Chas. Price and Co.'s Rangoon Oil—"a vastly superior article" (speaking of Gallipoli Oil at £12 per ton)—"was obtained for from £40 to £45 per ton." Every parcel of the Oil sent from the Works bears the Trade Mark of the Firm, and as many spurious imitations of the Rangoon Engine Oil are sold purchasers are requested to observe that none is genuine which does not bear this mark. Oil, Tallow, and Colour Merchants, Seed Crushers, Turpentine Distillers, &c.

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THE "CRANSTON" ROCK DRILL.

J. G. CRANSTON begs to announce that he is now prepared to supply the above machine. The "CRANSTON" ROCK DRILL is already in successful operation in several Mines in the North of England. STEAM BOILERS, AIR COMPRESSORS, and all other MINING MACHINERY supplied. For prices, estimates, and other particulars, apply to—

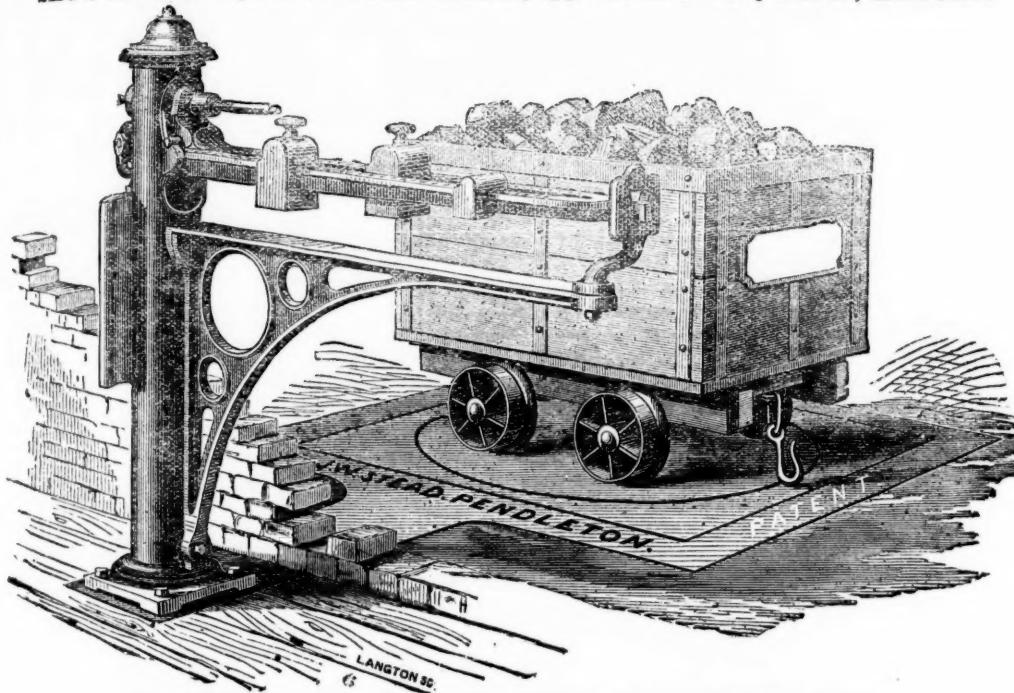
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NEW PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, specially for Mining Uses.

Globe Foundry is One Minute's Walk from the Pendleton 'Bus Office, and Four Minutes' from Pendleton Railway Station.

BARROWS & STEWART,
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MANUFACTURE

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES

With Gear for Winding, Pumping, and Ore
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Also, COMBINED MILLS and ENGINES, with

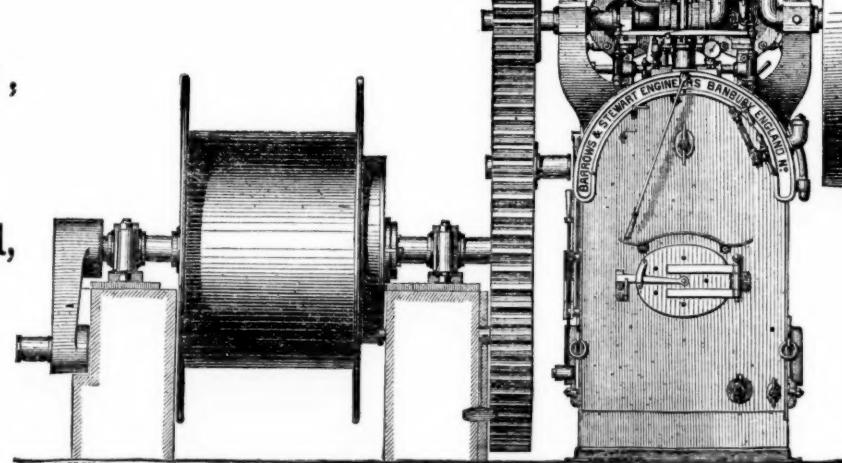
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BOILERS,

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SECOND-HAND RAILS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY, COLLIERY, AND CONTRACTORS PLANT
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Established Half-a-century.

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Specimens may be seen at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, Kensington Gore, CLASS XIV., DIVISION 3, No. 6905.

Prize Medal—International Exhibition, 1862.



CHAPLIN'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE

FOR PUMPING AND WINDING.
SPECIALY ADAPTED for PITS, QUARRIES, &c.

SIMPLE and STRONG: require NO FOUNDATION or CHIMNEY STALK, and are

EASILY ERECTED or REMOVED.

Sizes, from 2 to 30-horse power.

Stationary Engines, 1 to 30-horse power, with or

without gearing.

Steam Cranes, 30 cwt., to 20 tons, for wharf or rail.

Hoisting Engines, 2 to 30-horse power, with or without jib.

Contractors' Locomotives, 6 to 27-horse power.

Traction Engines, 6 to 27-horse power.

Ships' Engines, for winding, cooking, and distilling, passed by H.M. Government for half water.

Steam Winches, Engines and Boilers for light screw and paddle steamers.

WIMSHURST, HOLICK, & CO.,

ENGINEERS.

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BENNETT'S SAFETY FUSE WORKS,
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BLASTING FUSE FOR MINING AND ENGINEERING PURPOSES,

Suitable for wet or dry ground, and effective in Tropical or Polar Climates.

W. BENNETT, having had many years experience as chief engineer with Messrs. Bickford, Smith, and Co., is now enabled to offer Fuse every variety of his own manufacture, of best quality, and at moderate prices.

Price Lists and Sample Cards may be had on application at the above address.

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THE PATENT SELF-ACTING MINERAL DRESSING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

T. CURRIE GREGORY, C.E., F.G.S.
OFFICES:—62, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MINING PROPRIETORS.

This company grant licenses, under their patents, for the use, singly or in combination, of the most approved machinery for dressing ores, comprising Stamps, Jiggers, Classifiers, and Budles.

MR. GEORGE GREEN, Mechanical Engineer to the above Company, SUPPLIES MACHINES under the above Company's Patents for DRESSING all METALLIC ORES. Dressing floors having these Machines possess the following advantages:

- 1.—They are cheaper than any other kind in first outlay.
- 2.—From 60 to 70 per cent. of the labour is saved.
- 3.—Only about one-fourth of the space usually occupied by dressing-floors is required.
- 4.—The ore is made clean at one operation, and 5 per cent. of ores otherwise lost is saved.

Drawings, specifications, and estimates will be forwarded on application to—

GEORGE GREEN, M.E., ABERYSTWITH, SOUTH WALES.

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED:

Mr. C. E. BAINBRIDGE, of the London Company's Mines, Middleton-in-Teesdale, by Darlington, writing on the 27th September, 1873, says:—"After a full season's experience of the very complete Dressing Machine erected by you at our Colberry Mines, we are fully satisfied with our decision to adopt your patents in preference to all others. The machinery does its work as well as we can desire, and better than we anticipated. We are now getting through 70 tons of orestuff per day, of rich quality. Without your machinery we should have been at a stand still, for we cannot get hands to supply our wants elsewhere. It saves fully one-half of the old wages, and vastly more on the wages we now give, and the saving in ore is not much short of 10 per cent. You can quote from this letter as you think proper."

Mr. COULTAS DODSWORTH, of Haydon Bridge, writes, on the 15th January, 1874:—"I have just returned from the Stonecroft and Greyside Mines, where I have seen your 'Patent Ore Dressing Machinery' at work, with which I must say, I was highly pleased. It is decidedly the best machinery I have ever seen for the purpose, the results being as near perfection as possible, and I am quite sure its use in this case will be a very great saving to the company. No large mining establishment should be without your machinery, especially when labour is difficult to procure—a mere fraction of the hands being only required as against the old system, and the work altogether much better done, and a great saving of ore effected. I have heard it said that your machinery is better adapted for poor than for rich ores, but from what I have seen to-day I am quite confident it will do for any kind of ores. I beg not only to congratulate, but also to compliment, you on the great success of your 'Patent Ore Dressing Machinery.' You may use this letter as you think proper."

Mr. MONTAGUE BRALE, Managing Director of the Cagliari Mining Company (Limited), says, on May 15th, 1873:—"I have much pleasure in speaking of the great efficiency of your 'Patent Dressing Machinery,' as erected by you at our mines at Rosas, in the Island of Sardinia. You will remember it has always been considered impossible to dress, or rather separate, the minerals our ores contain by machinery, but our captain assures me he gets a constant return of 76 per cent. of lead with the greatest ease, and I know by the returns we are realising the best market price. I consider this company is much indebted to you for the success you have achieved at so small cost. It may interest you to know, from my experience in several of the British possessions, including the whole of the Australian Colonies, that my opinion is I have never seen any dressing machinery that can efficiently, and at so small a cost, dress, and separate metallic ores, however close the mechanical mixture may be, as yours. You can use this letter in any way you like."

The most satisfactory testimonials also have been received from the GREENSIDE MINING COMPANY, Westmoreland: the TALAROCHE MINING COMPANY, North Wales, and others. Copies of these may be had from Mr. GREEN.

THE NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICLE
(ESTABLISHED 1764.)
THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER
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1500 Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	—	13 1 8	0 5 0	Apr. 1873
20000 Alt-y-Crib, t, Talybont	2 0 0	—	—	—	0 0 6	0 0 6	Feb. 1873
30000 Bampfylde, c, s, mn., Devon*	1 0 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0	June 1873
5500 Blaen Caerlan, s-l, Cardigan* (24 sh.)	3 10 0	—	—	—	0 10 9	—	—
18000 Boscastle Downs, t, c, St. Just*	3 0 0	—	—	—	0 5 6	0 5 0	Oct. 1871
2000 Botallack, t, c, St. Just	116 5 0	50	45 50	—	619 15 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1872
5000 Brooklack, t, c, St. Just	116 5 0	50	45 50	—	110 0 0	2 5	Jan. 1872
4000 Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh	1 15 0	—	—	—	2 14 6	0 0 0	Nov. 1873
3348 Cargoll, s-l, Newlyn	5 0 5	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	4 16 3	0 12 6	Oct. 1872
6400 Cashwell, t, Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	—	—	1 4 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1872
7500 Castle-an-Dinas, t, St. Columb*	2 0 0	—	—	—	0 10 0	0 0 0	July 1873
1000 Curn Brea, c, t, Illogan	35 0 0	70	67 1/2	70	308 0 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1874
6000 Cuth, & Jane, t, Penhrynddwrach	5 0 0	—	—	—	0 7 6	0 7 6	June 1873
2450 Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogan	20 4 9	91/2	10 10 1/2	—	11 17 0	0 7 6	Jan. 1873
10240 Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock*	0 12 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	116 10 0	0 12 0	May 1872
4296 Dolecath, c, t, Camborne	10 14 10	47 1/2	45 50	—	104 4 2	0 12 6	Jan. 1874
10000 East Ballintwicken, t, Sancered*	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 2 11	0 0 5	Feb. 1874
6144 East Cardon, c, St. Cleer	2 14 6	1	—	—	14 19 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1872
5000 East Darren, t, Cardigan*	32 0 0	—	—	—	222 10 0	1 0 0	May 1874
5000 East Pool, t, Illogan	0 9 9	10 1/2	9 1/2	10	13 11 3	0 2 6	May 1873
5000 Exmouth, t, c, Chichester	0 7 6	—	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	May 1873
2800 Foxdale, t, Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—	—	—	80 15 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
4000 Glasgow, C., s* [30,000 £1 p., 10,000 15s. p.]	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sept. 1872
15000 Great Laxey, t, Isle of Man	4 0 0	12	11 1/2	12	16 17 0	0 6 0	Apr. 1874
25000 Great West Van, t, Cardigan*	2 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1873
5000 Great West Vor, t, c, Helston	40 15 0	—	34	34 1/2	15 19 6	0 2 6	June 1872
6400 Green Hurth, t, Durham*	0 6 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	1 8 0	0 4 0	May 1874
10244 Herodstooth, t, near Liskeard*	8 10 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	—	62 5 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1872
18000 Hindston Downs, c, Calstock* (21 sh.)	—	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	4 3 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
25000 Killaloe, t, Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 3 11/2	0 6 0	Mar. 1873
4000 Lisburne, t, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	—	563 10 0	1 0 0	May 1874
5120 Lovell, t, Wendron	0 10 0	—	—	—	0 17 6	0 1 6	Jan. 1874
9000 Miner Mining Co., t, Wrexham*	5 0 0	25	20 25	—	63 11 8	0 2 0	May 1874
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland, c, c, l*	7 0 0	—	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 0 0	0 3 6	July 1872
12000 North Hentre, t, Wales	2 10 0	—	—	—	0 15 0	0 2 6	June 1874
2000 North Levant, t, c, St. Just	11 9 6	5	4 4 1/2	—	4 13 0	0 12 0	Sept. 1873
6000 Old Treburret, *s-l, ordinary shares	1 0 0	—	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 9 0	0 9 0	Feb. 1874
6000 Old Treburret, *s-l (10 per cent. pref.)	0 0 0	—	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 10 1/2	0 10 1/2	Feb. 1874
5694 Pen-an-drea, t, Redruth	9 2 0	—	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1871
5000 Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	3 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	—	3 3 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1874
6000 Penstruhul, t, c, Gwennap	2 0 0	—	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1873
1772 Polberro, t, St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	—	1 12 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1872
10000 Prince Patrick, t, Holywell	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 7 0	0 2 0	July 1874
1120 Providence, t, Lelant (last call June '74)	16 16 7	3 1/2	5 5 1/2	—	104 12 6	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
2000 Roman Graves, t, Salop*	7 10 0	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	3 13 6	0 8 6	Apr. 1874
10000 Sheldon, t, St. Austell	—	—	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872
6000 Sluicem Dressing, t, Calstock*	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 1	0 1 1	Sept. 1872
512 South Cardon, c, St. Cleer	1 5 0	65	60 80	—	713 0 0	1 0 0	Apr. 1874
5000 South Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan	1 17 6	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 10 0	0 2 6	July 1872
6000 South Darren, t, Cardigan*	3 6 6	—	—	—	1 1 6	0 1 6	Nov. 1870
771 St. Just Amathlamont, t*	3 10 0	—	—	—	0 9 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1871
12000 Tankerville, t, Salop*	6 0 0	9	8 1/2	9	3 8 0	0 5 0	Feb. 1873
20000 Terra, t, St. Austell*	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 6	Oct. 1872
6000 Tincroft, t, Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	—	24	32 33	47 3 6	0 5 0	May 1874
4000 Trumpet Consols, t, Helston	6 5 0	—	1 1/2	2	9 1 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
15000 Van, t, Llanidloes*	4 5 0	30	25 27 1/2	—	12 9 6	0 12 6	Apr. 1874
30000 W. Chiverton, t, Perranzabuloe*	10 0 0	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	52 10 0	0 5 0	June 1873
2048 West Wheal Frances, t, Illogan	27 3 9	13 1/2	12 12 3	—	3 12 6	0 5 0	Oct. 1872
512 West Hasset, t, Illogan	5 2 6	2 1/2	25 27 1/2	—	698 10 0	1 10 0	Aug. 1872
4256 Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	5 4 6	9	8 1/2	11 14 6	0 3 0	May 1874	
895 Wheal Margaret, t, Uny Lelant	15 17 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	82 2 3	0 10 0	May 1872
10000 Wheal Mary, t, St. Dennis*	5 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
80 Wheal Owles, t, St. Just	70 0 0	130	125 130	—	522 10 0	4 0 0	Aug. 1872
12000 Wheal Russell, c, t, Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 2 9	0 0 9	Mar. 1874
16000 Wheal Tregoss, t, Roche	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
10000 Wheal Whisper, t, c, Warleggan*	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 6	0 0 6	May 1873
25000 Wicklow, c, sw, t, Wicklow	2 10 0	—	3 1/2	3 1/2	52 9 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1872

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
85500 Alamillos, t, Spain*	2 0 0	2	1 1/2	2	1 3 9
10000 Almada and Trito Consol., s*	1 0 0	—	3/4	3/4	0 1 0
20000 Australian, c, South Australia*	7 7 6	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	0 11 6
10000 Battle Mountain, t, c, (6240 part pd.)	5 0 0	—	10 0	0	0 10 0
15000 Birdseye Creek, g, California*	4 0 0	—	35 1/2	34 3/2	0 14 0
6000 Bernberg, t, Germany*	10 0 0	—	—	—	0 17 4
12320 Burra Burra, t, So. Australia	5 0 0	—	—	—	0 10 0
20000 Cape Copper Mining, t, So. Africa*	7 0 0	29 1/2	28 1/2	29	16 15 0
40000 Cedar Creek, g, California*	5 0 0	—	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 5 0
80000 Central American Association*	0 15 0	—	—	—	0 6 0
15000 Chicago, s, Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	—	0 16 0
21000 Colorado Terrible, s-l, Colorado*	5 0 0	—	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 8 0
76162 Don Pedro North of Rey*	0 16 0	—	3/4	3/4	0 2 0
23520 Eildorado, g, Nova Scotia*	10 0 0	—	3/4	3/4	0 1 0
40000 Emma, g, s, t, Australia (25,000 fully pd.)	20 0 0	—	25 1/2	25 1/2	0 10 0
70000 English and Australian, c, B. Aust.	2 10 0	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	0 10 0
15000 Ferguson, g, California*	2 0 0	—</td			